



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

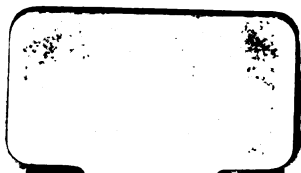
About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>

TOUR OF MILITARY INSPECTION
IN EUROPEAN TURKEY
BY CAPT. G. RHODES
94TH. REG'T.



600017201H





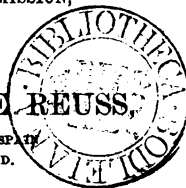
A
PERSONAL NARRATIVE
OF
A Tour of Military Inspection
IN VARIOUS PARTS OF
EUROPEAN TURKEY,

PERFORMED, FROM AUGUST TO NOVEMBER 1853, IN COMPANY
WITH THE MILITARY AND SCIENTIFIC COMMISSION,

UNDER

GENERAL PRIM, CONTE DE REUSS.

ACCREDITED BY HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN OF SPAIN
TO HIS HIGHNESS THE SULTAN ABDUL-MEDJED.



By CAPT. G. RHODES,

(94TH REGIMENT,)

AN HONORARY MEMBER OF THE SAID COMMISSION.

LONDON:
LONGMAN, BROWN, GREEN, & LONGMANS.

1854.

203. b. 302.

LONDON : PRINTED BY W. CLOWES AND SONS, STAMFORD STREET.



—

—

—

DEDICATED
TO
GENERAL PRIM,
CONTE DE REUSS,
BY
HIS MOST GRATEFUL AND HUMBLE SERVANT,
THE AUTHOR.

13th May, 1854.



INTRODUCTION.

THE nature of the facts which I shall throw together in this Introduction will best explain the reasons that induce me to give to the following Journal the form and designation of a "Personal Narrative." It really is such, in the strictest sense of the words. Were I to claim for it a more ambitious title, I should be but disappointing the expectations of the reader. To attribute to it one less distinctive would have been unjust to myself; for, if it may assert any

pretensions to the reception I could desire to bespeak for it—these must mainly rest on the circumstance that the facts and the topographical and military details, incorporated in these pages, have been stated from my own personal cognizance and observation, or from data and information supplied to me, on the spot, by others who, from their rank or position, were best qualified to furnish and authenticate them.

The “Itinerary,” likewise, which precedes the Narrative, was constructed by myself, as the reader may observe, from actual notation, minuted down at each successive stage of our journey from Constantinople to Chumla, of the various points of our arrival, departure, &c. on our route; and of the time consumed and the distance passed over in every such stage.

To these details it is possible that recent events—involving great political complications which are still pending in the very region we traversed—may impart some additional or accidental interest. My principal solicitude about them is, to guarantee their authenticity.



PERSONAL NARRATIVE,

ETC.

ON the 26th of June, 1853, I left Madras on leave of absence for two years, and arrived in a French steamer at Constantinople on the 1st of August following.

On board this steamer, accompanied by a staff of four officers, was a Spanish General, who was proceeding to Turkey, charged by his government with a mission of a military and scientific character. To this gentleman, General Prim, Conte de Reuss, I was introduced by Mehemet Ali Pacha, youngest son of Mehemet Ali, the late celebrated Viceroy

of Egypt. The General informed me that he was going to the camp at Chumla to inspect the Turkish army ; and that should war actually break out, according to the anticipations which were so generally prevalent in Europe, between Russia and Turkey, he intended to follow the operations of the forces of the latter power. The officers composing his suite, and to whom he presented me, were—the Colonel Frederico San Roman, Colonel in the *État Major* ; Lieut.-Colonel Don Carlos Detenre, his first Aide-de-Camp ; Commandant Augustin Pita del Corro, second Aide-de-Camp ; and M. le Marquis de Saravalle, his Secretary.

The General, having invited me to accompany the Commission, of which he was the Chief—an invitation that, I assured him, I should be only too happy to avail myself of—waited, personally, upon Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, the English Ambassador at Constantinople ; and obtained his Excel-

lency's permission for me to accept the General's agreeable offer. On this consent being procured from our Minister at the Porte, who kindly furnished me with a Firman,* I was received as an Honorary Member of the Commission, and, in that character, I accompanied the General on several tours of inspection made by him during his *séjour* at Constantinople. I transcribe from my note-book the following particulars, as they suggested themselves to my observation on those occasions.

Scutari.

On the 18th August, the General proceeded to Scutari, a town on the south side of the Bosphorus, to inspect the large barracks of the imperial troops. Major-

* A "Firman" is a species of passport, which is granted to gentlemen only; and, being regarded throughout Turkey in the light of an order direct from the Sultan, every person who is furnished with one has the greatest honours paid to him during his residence in the country.

General Jiffatte Pacha received the Commission. As is usual throughout Turkey on such occasions, pipes, coffee, jam, and lemonade were handed round during the time of our reception. The barracks were then inspected. The rooms are large, clean, and lofty; and in lieu of bedsteads, raised wooden platforms of one foot in height and eight feet long are fixed all round the room, except at the entrance ways. On these the soldiers sleep. Each berth is furnished with a cotton mattress and wadded covering; at the head of each is a small box for each soldier, in which he locks up all his things, as no articles except the knapsacks are allowed to be seen. This box is not a separate one, but consists of a long seat (a fixture), which is placed at the head of the platform described. It is divided into separate partitions, each of these with its lid and lock—one for each soldier. The knapsacks are placed on shelves, one above

another, on each side of the entrance door. They are made of plain black leather, having no number or any device painted thereon. Weight of knapsack, with cloak, rug, and tin kettle on top, about 35 lbs.

The regiment that was inspected is called "*Les Chasseurs à pied*," or Riflemen. The arms are placed in an arm-rack outside of the door. The men are armed with rifles made at Vincennes, in France, which were received on the 1st August, 1853. They are sighted for 1000 yards—bright barrels and locks. The scabbards worn by these soldiers are also of bright steel. General Jiffatte Pacha informed us that from 60 to 70 men per hundred hit the target at 1000 yards. The pouch is fixed to the waist-belt, and is easily pulled round to the front by the right side. It will contain 50 rounds of ball cartridges.

These barracks are capable of accommodating from 8000 to 10,000 men. The

present occupants consist of infantry, a small body of cavalry and artillery.

The battalion came out for drill under its Commandant. In Turkey, each *regiment* consists of four battalions, commanded by a Colonel; and each *battalion* is commanded by a Commandant, and has one Major, eight Captains, eight Lieutenants, eight second Lieutenants, and two Adjutants. All the officers are on foot. A battalion comprises eight companies of 100 men each; and numbers from 800 to 900 men. They performed several movements, steadily, and with great precision and accuracy. The evolutions are exactly the same as those performed in the British regiments—the troops marched past, and saluted—band playing—the Commander, on foot, in front; and officers commanding companies, each at three paces in front of his company, and at about the 12th file from right or saluting point. Officers (as Mussulmans)

salute with the sword only. The battalion under drill has been raised not more than eight months. The bayonet drill was performed, at open distance, of files of four paces, with much-exactitude. The artillery moved to the front with 12 field guns—12 men to each gun—and performed very well.

The General next inspected the men's rations. The bread is brown, and very good :—rice and meat, excellent.

The Turkish Government supplies everything to the soldiers, free of cost, viz. :—rations, arms, accoutrements, and clothing of *every* description. Each article *is of the best kind* ; and great care is taken to furnish rations of superior quality.

Hospital.—The “ Imperial Hospital ” is situated about half a mile from the barracks. It is a square stone building, of the same construction as the barracks ; having one story, with a garden and fountain in its centre.

The wards are remarkably clean and lofty ;—in the centre of each is a stove. Each soldier has an iron bedstead, with iron posts and rods for curtains ; bedding and curtains, white ; a washing-stand, soap, basin, and towels, are placed by the side of each bed. A copper plate, with the soldier's name in brass letters (the latter are in relieve), is hung over each bed. The wards open into a long and wide corridor, shut in with glass windows. The bath is “à la Turque”—a vapour-bath, two or three rooms, one hotter than the other.

The Pacha furnished General Prim with a carriage, and supplied horses for his suite to return to the Bosphorus, two miles distant.

Inspection of the Turkish Man-of-War "MACHMODIA," of 126 guns, at Buyukdéré; and of the Egyptian Camp at Unkiar-Iskellessee.

22nd August, 1853.—General Prim, accompanied by his staff, and Commandant Safat Effendi, our Turkish interpreter, inspected the above-named man-of-war. It is the flag-ship of the Turkish Admiral, Mahmoud Pacha.

Vice-Admiral Mustaffa Pacha, received the General. We were ushered into the Admiral's cabin, and after the usual compliments, pipes, coffee, and sweetmeats were handed round. The Vice-Admiral served about four years as a midshipman in the British Navy, and spoke English very well: consequently, I had the honour of acting as interpreter on this occasion. We found the armament of the

First deck we inspected, to consist of 32-pounders.

Second deck, 42-pounders.

Third deck, 52-pounders.

There were, besides, eight 68 pounders ; (four on each quarter of the lower deck).

Hospital.—This is situated in the fore part of the ship, and contains four iron bedsteads fitted with white curtains, having red fringe and tassels,—the bedding remarkably clean, and the hospital very prettily arranged. It has, besides, a white marble wash-hand basin and tap—or rather a marble fountain. The “ hold ” was next inspected. It contained spare gear, or tackle, and large wooden pins, to stop up shot holes during an action. The iron water-tanks are 180 in number,—each tank is six feet square, and, consequently, contains 216 gallons. There is spring water thus provided for three or four months ; and also good brown biscuit for three months. The whole fleet is supplied in the same manner. Each sailor receives one pound and a half *per diem*.

There is, likewise, a large supply of rice and dry peas on board. The Turkish Government furnish every article of clothing and rations, free of charge, to their sailors. A sailor, *under two years' service*, receives 20 piastres,—and *over two, but less than six years*, 30 piastres, *per mensem* as pocket money. All hands were called to man the guns, which practice was performed with great celerity and perfect order. Afterwards, they went through the defence of the main deck against boarders.

Band.—This consists of 60 musicians, dressed in red coatees, covered with lace on the breast, like the lace of drummers in our regiments, but of gold. They played several airs extremely well.

General Prim complimented and thanked the Admiral for his attention, and bade him farewell, the band playing the Turkish National air, and the marines (50 in number) presenting arms. The Admiral

placed at the General's disposal two ten-oared boats, and under a salute of 13 guns, the General took his departure

For the Egyptian Camp.

This camp is situated in the beautiful valley of Unkiar-Iskellessee, or "Emperor's ladder." The valley lies about one mile from the sea, on the south side of the Bosphorus, opposite Tarapea, the summer residence of the English Ambassador.

Salim Pacha received the General at his tent, which was pitched on the sea-side. We proceeded on foot to the camp, the General was mounted. The valley, which is studded with beautiful old oak and other trees, is winding and narrow ;—its length from the sea, about three miles, and its greatest width varies from 200 to 500 yards. The tents are bell-shaped, and contain ten men each ; there are seven tents per company. They are of single canvas, and appear ill adapted

to keep out either rain or sun.* Each company has two large bags, made of bullock skins, to contain water. The camp consists of 15,000 men, all of them old warriors. They are of a dark complexion, with the usual cunning but sullen Arab expression of countenance. They were badly set up, wear large slippers and coarse blue jackets, with the usual Fez or Turkish red cap. On concluding their evening meal they all fall in, in line, and at a given signal, shout three times, "Long live the Sultan."

* These were old tents, merely pitched for the Egyptian troops during their encampment on the shores of the Bosphorus.

The Turkish army is well provided with excellent tents; they are strong, durable, and water-tight, which I can vouch for from personal experience.

ITINERARY of a JOURNEY from CONSTANTINOPLE to CHUMLA, by ADRIANOPLE, PHILIPPOPOLIS, and the BALKANS.

Date.	Towns and Villages.	Distance, in Leagues.	Hour of March and Arrival.	Place where Breakfasted.	Place where Slept.	Total Distance, in Leagues.	Total Number of Hours.	Remarks.
1853.	Constantinople . . .	..	1 P.M.					
Aug. 28th	Kutchuk ye Kmedjeh	2½	..	{ Kutchuk ye Kmedjeh.				
	Hamedereis (" or Valley of Robbers")	1½	7 P.M.	. . .	Hamedereis	4	5	
29th	Bugadoz	5½	7 A.M.	Bugadoz.				
	Silibri	2½	5½ P.M.	. . .	Silibri . . .	8	10	
30th	Kenekley	4½	6 A.M.	Kenekley.				
	Chorlu	3½	5½ P.M.	. . .	Chorlu . . .	8		
31st	Karisterran	5½	5½ A.M.	Karisterran.				
	Lulaybourgazay . .	3½	5½ P.M.	. . .	{ Lulaybour- gazay . . . }	9	11½	
Sept. 1st	Bobas-Keni	3½	6 A.M.	. . .	. . .	..	..	Kenil, or Village.
	Coulaylay	2½	..	Coulaylay.		..	..
	Housah	2½	6½ P.M.	. . .	Housah . . .	8	10	

Itinerary of a Journey from Constantinople to Chumla, &c.—*continued*.

Date.	Towns and Villages.	Distance, in Leagues.	Hour of March and Arrival.	Place where Breakfasted.	Place where Slept.	Total Distance, in Leagues.	Total Number of Hours.	REMARKS.
1853. Sept. {	Sähleederry. . . .	2	6 A.M.	{ 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 5th, remained at Adrianople.
2nd {	Adrianople	2	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ A.M.	. . .	Adrianople . .	4	5	
5th & 6th {	Gebipchäh	10	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ P.M.	Gebipchäh.	Harmanley . .	14	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	
7th {	Harmanley	4	5 P.M.	. . .				{ 9th, remained at Philippopolis.
7th {	Ousoonchähoväh . .	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	3-10 A.M.	. . .				
7th {	Semischäh	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	Semischäh.	Yenay-mähler	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$
8th {	Yenay-mähler	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ P.M.	. . .				{ 13th, remained at Keezanleek.
8th {	Chalgär	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ A.M.	Chalgär.				
8th {	Stählay Mähco . . .	1	..	. . .	Philippopolis	8	10
10th {	Philippopolis	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ P.M.	. . .	Papalee . . .	5	6	{ 13th, remained at Keezanleek.
10th {	Papalee	5	2 P.M.	. . .				
10th {	Cheerpan	5	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ P.M.	Cheerpan.				
11th {	Choolhählak	5	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ A.M.	. . .	Choolhählak.	9	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	{ 13th, remained at Keezanleek.
11th {	Choolhählak	4	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ P.M.	. . .				
11th {	Choolhählak	4	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ P.M.	. . .				
12th {	Eskeez Argräh	3	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ A.M.	{Eskeez Ar- gräh.	Keezanleek . .	8	10	
12th {	Keezanleek	5	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ P.M.	. . .				

Itinerary of a Journey from Constantinople to Chumla, &c.—continued.

Date.	Towns and Villages.	Distance, in Leagues.	Hour of March and Arrival.	Places where Breakfasted.	Places where Slept.	Total Distance, in Leagues.	Total Number of Hours.	Remarks.
1853. Sept. 14	Shibkäh To top of the Balkan } Pass	2½ 1½	12½ P.M.	Shibkäh				
	So-kol	1½	7 P.M.	. .	So-kol . .	5½	7	
15th	Yan-träh Garbroväh Drähnoväh	1½ 1½ 4	11 A.M. .. 7 P.M.	Garbroväh.	Drähnoväh .	6	7½	
16th	Deyvalchäh Tirnöväh	3½ 1½	9 A.M. 2½ P.M.	Deyvalchäh. . .	Tirnöväh .	5	6	{ 17th, remained at Tirnöväh.
18th	Kosähbäh Leyfer-scillah Kähdey-Kenü	3 2 2	6½ A.M. 5 P.M.	Kosähbäh.	Kähdey-Kenü	7	9	
19th	Mansur-Kenü Turbel-er Harritz Seyit-Kenü Ayanslar	2½ 1 1½ 1 1	7½ A.M. .. 4½ P.M.	Turbel-er.	Ayanslar .	7	9	

ITINERARY.

25

Itinerary of a Journey from Constantinople to Chumla, &c.—continued.

Date.	Towns and Villages.	Distance, in Leagues.	Hour of March and Arrival.	Place where Breakfasted.	Place where Slept.	Total Distance, in Leagues.	Total Number of Hours.	REMARKS.	
1853. Sept. 20th	Yenit-Keui . . .	2	7½ A.M.	{ Arkmehemet-Keui. . . .	Ee-kid-Jumäh	7	9	{ 21st, remained at Ee-kid-Jumäh.	
	Arkmehemet-Keui . .	2	..						
	Ee-kid-Jumäh . . .	3	4 P.M.						
	Jarvas-Keui . . .	1	7 P.M.	{ Boulhou-äh-Keui. . . .	Chumlä . .	8	10		
	Kähraskalley . . .	1	..						
Ehvan-Keui . . .	1	..							
22nd	Boulhou-äh-Keui . .	1	..	{	Chumlä . .	Total . .	143		179½
	Chervan-Keui . . .	1	..						
	Ortäb-Keui . . .	1½	5½ P.M.						
	Turmus-Keui . . .	2½							
	Chumlä . . .								

Dated at the Camp of Chumla,
September 30, 1853.

*Notes of a Journey in EUROPEAN TURKEY,
during the months of August, September,
October, and November, 1853.*

THE journal I am about to submit to the reader—more properly than even the preceding Introductory Note—is to be considered as the “Personal Narrative” of an Officer of H.M.’s 94th Regiment, of a journey in the country, and at the date above mentioned. After premising, that, on the tours of inspection referred to in that note, I accompanied General Prim (Comte de Reuss) and other officers of his staff—with the exception of the Marquis de Saravalle, who had left for Paris, with despatches for the Spanish Government—it is to be understood, throughout this narrative, that I was always with His Excellency.

The whole of this journey was performed on horseback, with the same horses,—these having been purchased at Constantinople.

The total distance from Constantinople to Chumla, by the route which we traversed, passing by way of Adrianople, Philippopolis, and the Balkan Pass of Shib-Kāh, is 143 leagues. This I shall divide into four portions, each of which I shall treat separately; minutely enumerating the towns and villages which we passed, and the distances between them; giving an accurate account of their respective populations, the numbers of houses they contain, and whether tenanted by Turks or Greeks; also, if fortified or open. I shall conclude with some remarks on the nature and general features and produce of the country passed over by us, together with the state of the roads, &c.

The four several portions of the journey in question will here follow, in the order thus indicated, namely:—

- (I.) From *Constantinople to Adrianople*; distance 41 leagues, performed (on horseback, at a foot pace) in $51\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

- (II.) From *Adrianople to Philippopolis* ; distance $54\frac{1}{2}$ leagues, performed in 43 hours.
- (III.) From *Philippopolis to the Sokol Monastery*, in the Balkan Pass of *Shib-kāh* ; distance $27\frac{1}{2}$ leagues, performed in $34\frac{1}{2}$ hours.
- (IV.) From the *Sokol Monastery to Chumla* ; distance 40 leagues, performed in $50\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

In turning to the map of Turkey, (which I may observe, you will find it useful to have open before you, the better to follow our route,) you will perceive that the first part of that route (No. I.), after leaving Constantinople, proceeds in a direction due west, as far as the town of Silibri, coasting the Sea of Marmora. It then takes a north-west direction to Adrianople.

(I.) *From Constantinople to Adrianople.*

28th August.—We left Constantinople at one o'clock P.M., escorted by a party of twelve Turkish regular cavalry, under the command of a non-commissioned officer. The day was very hot, and not a cloud to be seen. Our baggage and tents had been despatched, several hours previous to our departure, packed on horses. On leaving the old town of Stamboul, or Byzantium, we rode through an old gateway, which at present forms part of the ancient but now ruinous fortifications. We continued our road, passing through a very large burial-ground. The Turks bury their dead at the entrance of their towns or villages,—raising no wall or fence to surround the space allotted for the tombs. In about one hour, we arrived at a large country barrack, called “*Davout Pacha*,” which is erected close to the road, and on the right hand side. The country is open and void of enclosures,

ITINERARY OF A JOURNEY FROM CONSTANTINOPLE TO CHUMLA, by ADRIANOPLE, PHILIPPOPOLE, and the
BALKANS.

Date.	Towns and Villages.	Distance, in Leagues.	Hour of March and Arrival.	Place where Breakfasted.	Place where Slept.	Total Distance, in Leagues.	Total Number of Hours.	REMARKS.
1853.	Constantinople . . .	..	1 P.M.					
Aug. 28th	Kutchuk ye Kmedjeh Hamedereis ("or" Valley of Robbers")	2½ 1½	.. 7 P.M.	{ Kutchuk ye Kmedjeh.	Hamedereis	4	5	
29th	Bugadoz	5½	7 A.M.	Bugadoz.	Silibri . . .	8	10	
30th	Silibri	2½	5½ P.M.	. . .	Chorlu . . .	8		
	Kenekley	4½	6 A.M.	Kenekley.				
	Chorlu	3½	5½ P.M.	. . .	{ Lunlaybour- gazay . . . }	9	11½	
31st	Karisterran	5½	5½ A.M.	Karisterran.				
	Lunlaybourgazay . .	3½	5½ P.M.	. . .				
Sept. 1st	Bobas-Keni	3½	6 A.M.	. . .				Kenü, or Village.
	Coulaylay	2½	..	Coulaylay.				
	Housah	2½	6½ P.M.	. . .	Housah . . .	8	10	

Itinerary of a Journey from Constantinople to Chumla, &c.—*continued.*

Date.	Towns and Villages.	Distance, in Leagues.	Hour of March and Arrival.	Place where Breakfasted.	Place where Slept.	Total Distance, in Leagues.	Total Number of Hours.	REMARKS.
1853. Sept. 14	Shibkäh To top of the Balkan Pass So-kol	2½ 1½ 1½	12½ P.M. 7 P.M.	Shibkäh .				
15th	Yan-träh Garbroväh Drähnöväh	1½ 1½ 4	11 A.M. 7 P.M.	Garbroväh. .	So-kol . .	5½	7	
16th	Deyvalchäh Tirnöväh	3½ 1½	9 A.M. 2½ P.M.	Deyvalchäh. .	Drähnöväh . Tirnöväh .	6 5	7½ 6	{ 17th, remained at Tirnöväh.
18th	Kosähbäh Leyfer-scilläh Kähdey-Kenü	3 2 2	6½ A.M. 5 P.M.	Kosähbäh. .	Kähdey-Kenü	7	9	
19th	Manaur-Kenü Turbel-er Harrazz Seyit-Kenü Ayanslar	2½ 1 1½ 1 1	7½ A.M. .. 4½ P.M.	Turbel-er. .	Ayanslar .	7	9	

ITINERARY.

25

Itinerary of a Journey from Constantinople to Chumla, &c.—continued.

Date.	Towns and Villages.	Distance, in Leagues.	Hour of March and Arrival.	Place where Breakfasted.	Place where Slept.	Total Distance, in Leagues.	Total Number of Hours.	REMARKS.
1853. Sept. 20th	Yenit-Keui . . .	2	7½ A.M.	{ Arknehemet- Keui. . . .	Es-kid-Jumäh	7	9	{ 21st, remained at Es-kid-Jumäh.
	Arknehemet-Keui . . .	2	..					
	Es-kid-Jumäh . . .	3	4 P.M.					
22nd	Jarvas-Keui . . .	1	7 P.M.	{ Boulhou-äh- Keui. . . .	Chumla . .	8	10	
	Kähraskalley . . .	1						
	Ehvan-Keui . . .	1						
	Boulhou-äh-Keui . . .	1	..					
	Chervan-Keui . . .	1						
	Ortäh-Keui . . .	1						
	Turmus-Keui . . .	1½						
	Chumla . . .	2½	5½ P.M.					
					Total . .	143	179½	

Dated at the Camp of Chumla,
September 30, 1853.

crossing over immense plains—almost wholly uncultivated, except a few patches of grain which had all been harvested. We passed a large tumulus within three hundred yards of the road, on our right hand. It is raised on the point of a hill in a commanding situation, and the soil surrounding its base is covered with large stones, nearly all of them being embedded in the ground. I discovered part of a white marble pillar, which, also, was almost entirely buried in the earth; but it had evidently been cut by artistic hands. I remained on the spot but a few minutes, as the General had galloped on. These fragmentary ruins seem to have pertained either to a temple or to some other building of note, as the marble stones were numerous. I could see no quarries or blocks from thence within any reasonable distance. There is an extensive view from this tumulus. The soil appeared never to have been disturbed; and I should consider this

spot worthy of examination. No villages exist in its immediate neighbourhood, nor is there either water or foliage of any description. The day was excessively hot, with a burning sun, and no wind. Arrived at

Chorlu, at a quarter to six P.M.; distance, three and a half leagues. This is a small bourg or town of one thousand two hundred inhabitants, and three hundred houses; the fountains were all dried up. The Governor, or "Mudir," of the district, waited on the General, and sent several of his men (a mounted armed police), to assist in pitching our tents. The houses are badly built, old, and dirty. A cart with a cask in it was sent to the bottom of the valley, about half a mile distant, to be filled with water for our use.

31st August.—We left at half-past five A.M., and travelled over a slightly undulated country, forming part of an immense plain, and in about half an hour arrived at a stone three-arched bridge, which spans a wide

stream—at this time perfectly dry. Again ascended a slight incline, and kept on our way over the burnt-up

Plain of Chorlu—the sun intensely hot. We overtook a troop of one hundred and fifty horsemen of the kind just described, all armed—chiefly with a short single-barrelled gun, two long pistols, and a long, straight, broad poignard or sword. Several of them had lances—the stock or shaft being made of bamboo. These men had a chief and a drummer,—the latter preceding the former, and beating his two little drums at the same time, and singing, with great energy. The horsemen occasionally started off at a gallop, firing their guns and pistols as they rode along, or returned, at full speed. A lancer performed several evolutions of attack and defence, with his long lance, in an admirable manner. They had, also, a large white and green banner. They came from Syria, and were, *en route*, for Chumla. We passed only

one running fountain on this part of our route, and perceived not the slightest signs of any cultivation. We arrived at

Karisterran, at ten minutes past ten A.M., and put up at a small post-house on the road-side. The village stands at about eight hundred yards to the right, having only a few houses within sight of the post-house. Several of the horsemen remained with us, and the others proceeded on to the village. On arriving within four hundred yards of the post-house we crossed a stone bridge. The stream beneath had only stagnant and dirty water in it. The house has stabling for about thirty horses, a small cooking-room, and only one room for travellers (20 feet long by 15 wide). I exhibited to the horsemen my five-barrelled (Deane and Adam's) pistol, at which they appeared perfectly astonished. Our distance performed, in this stage, was five leagues and a half. The place contains three hundred inhabitants (Turks), and one

hundred houses. After breakfasting, we reposed; and resumed our journey at two P.M. The road is paved with large stones, and is here, for the most part, in good repair. Our route still lay over this immense, arid, and entirely uncultivated plain. We passed a fountain, nearly dried up, and there saw a number of dead tortoises. In another quarter of an hour, we passed a small pond situated about two hundred yards to the left of the road. The water was of a very muddy-white colour, and not fit for our horses to drink. Proceeding onwards for about one hour, we came to a very large ancient tumulus (forty feet in height), close to the road and on the left-hand side. We all rode to the top and enjoyed an extensive view. There are several other of these mounds in the neighbourhood, but they are much smaller than the one just alluded to. We next came to

Lulay-bourgazay, arriving there at a

quarter past five P.M., much fatigued, and very nearly grilled by the scorching heat of a powerful sun with no wind to temper it.—Three and a half leagues; total of this day's march nine leagues. This is an old bourg with three mosques. The road is still paved. We encamped on the banks of the river *Bourgaz*, which is situated close to the west of the town. A fine large bridge of squared stone crosses this river; it has four large arches. The river, though small at this dry season of the year, still contains sufficient water to enable me to call it a running stream: at about two leagues further down, it empties itself into the river *Er Keynay*, which disembogues itself into the larger river *Maritza*.

The paved road above mentioned, as also the several large stone bridges, we have passed on our route, were constructed by Sultan Suleyman the First. This road runs from Constantinople to Belgrade. (One

thousand inhabitants (Turks), and three hundred houses.)

September 1st.—Left at six o'clock A.M. and journeyed over large plains, all burnt up with the great drought; no vegetation; the corn had been previously cut; and we perceived no villages, nor fell in with any inhabitants, until we arrived at

Bobas Keui, at half-past nine A.M. This is a small bourg of about one hundred houses, and having a fine large old mosque, built of white worked stone. Owing to the heat of the day we remained here for half an hour—both to rest our horses, and to cool our heads. Then, continuing our journey, we again rode over plains only partially under cultivation, and descended a short but steep hill into the village of Coulaylay, where we arrived at half-past twelve at noon.

Coulaylay consists of about one hundred houses, with three hundred inhabitants. We remained at a small post-house, which is

provided with four sleeping-rooms up stairs. These are small, but—(alas! as usual)—full both of bugs and fleas. The stable is very lofty, and has accommodation for about one hundred and fifty horses. Our cook having procured us breakfast, in about an hour we regaled ourselves with wine, chicken, potatoes, water-melons, and grapes; and then took our siesta until half-past four P.M. Being now much refreshed, we again mounted our gallant steeds, and resumed our way. At half-past three P.M. the Commandant, Safat Effendi, mounted a post-horse, proceeding on his road to Adrianople, to inform the Governor of the General's approach. The country is still parched up, and devoid of interest, until we arrived at

Housah, which we reached at half-past six P.M.—Total distance this day eight leagues. This is a small village of about one hundred houses, and three hundred inhabitants. We encamped close to a large mosque, under the

shade of some large trees. We always had to pitch our tents—as Greek servants, in this country, know little or nothing about encampments. At ten o'clock P.M. had dinner under an awning, in front, and forming part, of the General's tent:—our dinner consisted of chicken, potatoes, and grapes; not forgetting the rich and ruddy beverage I have before mentioned. We enjoyed a hearty meal; but the musquitos, for the first time, annoyed us very much, entering our eyes and mouths during the time of dinner, with no other formality than a buzz, and, occasionally, a sharp bite. We retired to our tents, and were surrounded, during the night, by innumerable dogs, howling and fighting for the chicken bones we had thrown out. We were not long, however, ere we closed our sleepy eyes, and once more experienced the sweets of profound slumber.

2nd September.—I fired the morning gun

at half-past four A.M. Our rule was, that the first of us who awoke should fire to rouse the remainder of our company. We left at six A.M., passing over an arid, hilly, and very uninteresting country. No farm-houses; sun very hot. At eight A.M. we came to a post-house, called

Sahlees-derry (two leagues). This is built on the right-hand side of the road, and is supplied with a good running fountain of excellent water. Remained half an hour, and had our usual *Tacho*, or morning nibble, composed of cold chicken, red wine, and water-melons. Left at half-past eight A.M., still traversing through what had become the usual scenery of parched ground and dried-up fountains. The soil is partially cultivated. On approaching the large city of Adrianople, we had a few vineyards on each side of the road, and then passed through the extensive burial-ground of both Turks and Jews.

The tombstones of the former are always placed perpendicular to the ground, whereas those of the latter consist of large stone flags laid on the graves—generally destitute of all inscription. We arrived at

Adrianople, at a quarter to eleven A.M., having performed only four leagues. The Governor, Marshal Keebritzlee Mehemet Pacha, placed at the disposal of the General the ancient palace, or summer residence of the Sultans. It is called the palace of *Bostanjay - Basher - Keush - Keui*, and is situated on the side of the river Tandja (which joins the large river Maritza), and close to a lofty square tower: here a stone bridge connects this palace with the more ancient and permanent stone palace of the Sultans, which, alas! is not now inhabited, and is tumbling into ruins. Our residence stands in a very picturesque situation, having grass land in front of it, thickly studded with fine old trees. As to its ex-

terior, the palace is built something after the style of a Swiss residence, all the rooms being on the second storey, whilst the ground floor is devoted to stabling and kitchens. The hall of audience is a large room on the right-hand side as you enter, decorated with fresco-painting of a very inferior description. In the centre is a large marble fountain, with a capacious basin, into which the water is continually playing. On the left hand, is a long room, the walls painted; and, off this, a small closet or oratory. Other four, but smaller rooms complete the series of chambers in the palace, with the exception of the *Harem*. It consists of six small chambers, having (as is usual) every convenience. A small bath is attached to the Harem, which is flagged with beautiful white marble. There is, also, a little garden, besides a large fountain in the court-yard. This garden is entirely neglected. A stone bridge connects this

domain with the town, and has, at its entrance, a square stone tower, similar to that which belongs to the other bridge. To the top of this tower there are 153 steps. Both towers were originally constructed, and are still used, for raising the pipes which convey the water required for the fountains.

3rd September.—We left our palace at eleven A.M., *en grande tenue*, to pay a visit to the Governor, Keebritzlee-Mehemet Pacha. After the usual salutation, pipes, coffee, &c., were served. The Pacha was very polite. He speaks French fluently, and understands a little English: he invited the General and his suite to dinner.

4th September.—(*Bath.*) We all left at six A.M., to enjoy one of the greatest luxuries to be met with in Turkey, viz., “*un bain à la Turque.*” You enter a spacious hall, in the centre of which is a fountain, playing. All round this hall is a raised platform, on which are laid thick cotton mattresses: of

one of these you take possession, and commence undressing. A "guardian" ties all your clothes up in a bundle, and circles round your waist a long coloured sheet; he throws over your shoulders another large sheet. You then descend the platform, and slip on a pair of wooden clogs or shoes. He seizes fast hold of your arm, and conducts you, slowly, over the wet marble floor to the bath. Here you enter a room which has several mattresses, with clean sheets over them. To one of these he leads you, and previously to your lying down, invests your head with a long sheet, which assumes the shape of a turban. A boy brings you a pipe, and shortly afterwards a cup of coffee. The temperature of this room is damp and hot, but of only half the heat of the bath. Here you sit, chatting and enjoying your pipe and coffee, until you get accustomed to the rather oppressive steam atmosphere. Half an hour is thus pleasantly spent, as

the *tout ensemble* has a very agreeable and soothing effect. Your guardian conducts you to the bath, which on entering, and for a few minutes afterwards, is extremely trying to people of delicate lungs. He directs you to lie down on a hot marble round couch, which is in the centre of every bath, and there leaves you to enjoy yourself for five minutes, as, also, to give you time for opening your eyes, which smart from the excessive damp heat. Then commences the operation of shampooing, which consists of rubbing with the hand, pulling your legs, arms, and cracking all your joints. This appears to be the national music of the guardians. They really seem to enjoy it, and laugh if you attempt to shrink from their treatment. During the rubbing they delight to give you a gentle slap with the palm of their hand: this produces a noise similar to a pop-gun. All of a sudden, and when you least expect it, you find half of

your stomach squeezed tight with the hand, just as if they were intending to squeeze a sponge. This portion of the play lasts about half an hour. Your guardian then shows you into a small inner chamber, rather hotter than the last; there you sit down on a small wooden platform, and stretch out your legs; at your side is a small basin of white marble, which projects from the wall about eighteen inches; above, is a tap from which runs hot water to fill the basin. Your turban is then taken away,—or previously, should you so desire,—and your guardian pours hot water over your head, until he nearly suffocates you. He then brings in a small copper basin, a large piece of soap, and a white fibrous substance (the bleached *coir* of the cocoa); he makes a great lather, and rubs your head over several times with soap, and pours copious supplies of hot water over you; he continues the same treatment down to your feet. It is to be remembered

you still retain the coloured cloth which was wrapped round your waist in the grand entrance-hall. The Turks are very particular relative to any unnecessary exposure of the person. Now, the bathing scene is at an end ; it generally lasts an hour and a half from the time of entering. You are provided with a dry coloured sheet, to replace the one which is wet, and again put on your wooden clogs, which the guardian has previously washed, by throwing hot water over them. He reconducts you through the centre room of the bath to your couch in the ante-room, on entering which, he throws over you a white cotton sheet, and wraps round your head a turban that is used for absorbing the moisture. In half a minute he changes the sheet he had thrown over you, wrapping you up in two or three others which are dry. You then are left to recline on the soft couch ; a pipe is brought, the smoking of which has a soothing effect

over your whole frame. Coffee having been served, you converse with your friend, or *compagnon de voyage*, and remain, thus reclining, for half an hour. At your desire, your guardian reconducts you into the entrance-hall, where you again lie down for half an hour, or until you are cool and feel dry. These precautions are necessary, as, if not attended to, the sudden change from the hot vapour bath into the open air is calculated to give you a severe cold. Your guardian assists you to dress, and, with a cheerful face, demands the usual fee. The Turkish gentlemen pay from fifteen to twenty piastres (viz.,—fifteen piastres—2s. 6d.) for the bath, and five piastres for the guardian. The common people pay two or three piastres; but then they bring with them their own soap, and clean themselves. All the *buckshees*, or presents, are put into a box, and at the end of the month the money is divided among all the guar-

dians. Foreigners are expected to pay more; but thirty piastres are ample. On returning home from the bath, we found the weather still very sultry. At five o'clock P.M. we all proceeded to the Governor's palace, again *en grande tenue*, to dinner. Our party consisted of seven. The repast was sumptuous, consisting of fifty dishes. The Governor treated us with several varieties of the Adrianople wines, which we found excellent. The grapes, but more especially the peaches, were very fine. These latter were about twice the size of any English peach I have ever seen. We returned home by half-past nine P.M.

5th September.—We prepared for our departure. The Governor visited the General at nine A.M. and wished us all a prosperous journey. We purchased a large supply of the capital rich red wine made in the country.

(II.) *From Adrianople to Philippopolis.*

Owing to the extreme heat of the day (85° Fahrenheit) we left at a quarter to seven, P.M., *en route* for Philippopolis. The country consists of plains, generally well cultivated; but, owing to the harvest being over, it has a very arid and uncultivated appearance. The territory adjacent to Adrianople produces a large quantity of excellent wine; and there are, also, extensive fields of roses, for the manufacture of the much-esteemed "Attar," or essence of roses. We arrived at (6th September)

Gebipchah, at six P.M., ten leagues distance, reposed ourselves, had breakfast, and left at a quarter to eleven A.M. We passed through the valley of *Maritza*, and crossed the river of the same name, holding on our way over a rather hilly country until we came to

Harmanley, a small village situated on the

banks of a large river. The village contains about sixty houses—bearing the same name—and one hundred and eighty inhabitants. We put up at a large and newly-built post-house containing five small, but clean rooms. This khan is erected at the head of a magnificent and lofty stone bridge. In the village is an old ruinous barrack, which, from a distance, owing to its elevated dome, has the appearance of a large mosque. (Four leagues distance;—total of this day's march fourteen leagues.)

7th September.—Left at ten minutes past three A.M., and after crossing the bridge, turned sharp off to the right; two of our escort carried lanterns in front to show the way, and in this manner we continued until half-past four A.M., when we arrived at the river Maritza; but to our astonishment found no bridge, and not even a ferry. We discovered a small hut, and had to knock for a long time before receiving any reply.

The old fellow was too knowing, and would not come out. We had lost our way, and that in the dark. The General despatched me to the left, to see if I could not discover the right road. I returned in about five minutes, and reported having found one, and also two men who were conducting two waggons. Our Turkish Commandant was directed to take one of the waggoners to put us in the right track: and after half an hour's ride over fields, and jumping ditches, we regained the right road. The country is hilly; fine land with delightful valleys of from one to two miles in width, and from two to six miles in length. The road is good; the land is cultivated, but devoid of any villages or even farm-houses. We came to

Ousoonchahovah, at eight o'clock A.M., having performed four and a half leagues of the *direct road*. We had our morning "Tacho," or small collation, consisting of

cold chicken, boiled eggs, and our bottle of wine. We enjoyed this meal much, as we had been a long time on horseback, besides losing our way. This village contains two hundred houses, and three hundred inhabitants. It is celebrated for its annual fair, which is held about the 15th of September, and it draws thither about fifty thousand people, consisting of the neighbouring population, and of merchants from distant parts. We again mounted our horses, and continued our route at nine A.M. The day was rather cloudy,—but I found my Indian white cap cover of much service; indeed, it is a capital thing to keep the head cool. The country is apparently becoming much more under cultivation. It seems to abound in cattle of every description, namely, sheep, cows, bullocks, horses: the farmers were busy threshing out their corn. We arrived at

Yenay Mahler at half-past five P.M. This

village contains about one hundred houses, and two hundred and fifty inhabitants. The houses are of a very inferior description—very small, with thatched roofs, and having no further comforts except that of remarkable cleanliness. The Turkish Mayor, Refshit Effendi, gave up his house to the General. It consisted of but one small room 14 feet by 12. In this room we all dined, and the Mayor was invited to join our party. He is acquainted with the Italian language, and was most kind and obliging. The General, Colonel San Roman, myself, and Safat Effendi, slept in this circumscribed space, the others in an adjoining house. The Governor slept on a raised platform, outside, among the branches of a large tree. The village is overrun with that noxious and dangerous animal, the Turkish dog, half wolf and half shepherd bred. These brutes sleep during the day, but at night, roam about, howling and

fighting, and they attack every one they come across, especially strangers, whom they are sure to set upon. You are certain to be attacked if you are not provided with a lantern and a good stick. They appear to respect a lantern much more than a stick, as the light frightens them. The bread here is of the worst description. It is brown, and baked in cakes of an inch thick, and as heavy as lead, besides which, it is full of sand. The corn is good; but the civilized method of grinding and preparing the flour is unknown, not only in this village but throughout the whole of the district. I would recommend a traveller to supply himself with a small barrel of biscuit, before leaving Constantinople, which he could replenish at Adrianople.

8th September.—We left at five A.M., and passed through a hilly district, with the Balkan range of hills on our left. The morning was fresh and delightfully cool.

In about two leagues, we came in sight of the magnificent plain of *Tartar-Bahzaarjik*. It is about fifteen leagues in length and about eight in width. The view was charming, with the majestic *Maritza* or *Meyreech* river winding through its centre, and the high Balkan range visible in the extreme distance. This immense valley is well cultivated; the land is rich and produces corn in abundance, barley, and some oats; potatoes and grapes. Large flocks of sheep, horned cattle, and also horses, were grazing in different directions. This valley, although so rich and fertile, is covered with snow about three months of the year. It is sheltered from the north and east winds by the Balkans, and in the bottoms, near the river, the soil is entirely under rice cultivation, and produces immense quantities of that valuable grain. Many thousand acres are annually sown with this nutritious cereal. The roads are very good, especially

during the hot season ; but (I should say) nearly impassable in many places during the wet and winter seasons (owing to the mud) for carriages or carts. The river *Maritza* is navigable as far as Philippopolis, and continues a course of about sixty leagues before it falls into the Gulf of Enos at the entrance of the Dardanelles. We descended into the plain for three and a half leagues, until we reached the banks of the river, and arrived at

Chalglar, at a quarter to nine A.M. Distance performed, five and a half leagues. The river is about two hundred and fifty yards wide ; but, owing to the great drought of the summer, contained, at this time, but little water. It is, nevertheless, still navigable for flat-bottomed boats or rafts, as far as Philippopolis. *Chalglar* is only a post-house to which is attached a police-station. There is accommodation for about forty horses ; and, also, a room for travellers.

The village is situated at the other side of the river, but there is no bridge or other facility for crossing the stream except a ferry-boat. After breakfasting we remained in the police-station, up stairs, until a quarter past one P.M. We then proceeded on our way following the windings of the river, having on our left the rice-fields. We reached

Stahlaymahco, at half-past two P.M., a distance of one league and a quarter. This is another post-house, and also a police-station. It is situated at a short distance from the river Maritza, and on the left bank of a small river called the *Stahlaymahco*. We crossed a high stone bridge of two large arches, which is guarded by the police-station. We refreshed ourselves and rested the horses for a few minutes, and then proceeded up the plain to—

Pheeleby or *Philippopolis*, where we arrived at a quarter to five P.M. This is the

residence of a Pacha, who commands the whole district; but under the orders of the Pacha at Adrianople. Total distance performed this day eight leagues; and from Adrianople forty-three leagues. On approaching within a mile of the town, we met a party of ten mounted native police, under the command of two Turkish officers. The Pacha had sent them as an escort and guard of honour for the General. At the entrance to the town, the Governor, Marshook Pacha, received us. The General and our Turkish interpreter entered the Pacha's carriage. After the usual salutations, we again proceeded, always at a foot pace. Our cavalcade, together with the Pacha's suite, numbered about sixty horsemen. The day was exceedingly sultry, with thunder and lightning in the distance. On our entering the town, the rain fell in torrents, but being provided with "macintoshes," we escaped a good ducking. The

whole town turned out to welcome us, and filled the streets. Our arrival was considered a good omen, as we brought rain, of which the inhabitants were in great need. None had fallen at this place for six weeks previously. Our baggage, which was packed on post-horses, had fortunately arrived several hours before us.

The Pacha conducted us to the palace or residence of *Judge Ennis Effendi*, first Judge of the Assembly and a very rich proprietor.* We were magnificently lodged, having each of us a room. Marshook Pacha took his leave, saying that we should find everything in the house that was requisite, as he had sent us a dinner, coffee, servants, and a cook. A head servant would remain in the palace with orders to provide for all our further wants. Our dinner was entirely composed of vegetables,

* "*Effendi*," a title given to "*writers*" who are either in the military or civil service.

mixed with minced meat; about thirty dishes for this meal, and the same number for breakfast. The vegetables were remarkably fine, and the Pacha's garden produces every species, even those kinds grown in the East Indies.

September 9th.—At half past one o'clock P.M. we proceeded to visit the Pacha, all of us in full dress. This Pacha, who is so kind, actually sent us fine Arab horses to ride. We remained with him until three o'clock P.M., after having been regaled with pipes, coffee, jam, and lemonade. At five o'clock P.M. the Pacha called on the General, and remained an hour and a half, talking about the affairs of Turkey. The General presented him with a small pocket four-barrel revolving pistol, fitted into a case with the usual apparatus. The case was in the shape of a book.

I accompanied the Pacha's gardener to inspect his extensive kitchen garden. It is

well stocked with vegetables of every description, and with fruit trees.

10th September.—This town is built on six small hills, which rise abruptly out of the plain. They are composed entirely of a whitish granite. The highest of these is about two hundred feet, and the lowest about one hundred. On two of the hills are no houses, but the other four are more or less built upon. I ascended the southernmost hill at six A.M., and took an outline of the town and neighbourhood. On this hill I found four 9-pounders, and a few iron shot. Only one of these guns was mounted, and even of that the carriage was in very bad repair. It was placed under cover of an old shed. The other guns were lying on the ground, two of them unserviceable, having their touch-holes damaged. Immediately in front of this hill, but forming part of it, is another eminence, rather lower,—on the top of which is constructed

a round stone watch-tower, fifty feet in height. There is also a small powder-magazine, surrounded by a high wall. Most part of the town is built on the level ground which intervenes between the hills and the river Meyreech; distance, half a mile. The river is on the north of the town. A fine stone and wooden bridge has been thrown over it, and connects the town with the plain and the Balkans. This town is destitute of fortifications, but the hills might be well fortified, so as to render the situation one of great strength. These hills are to the south, south-east, and south-west of the town, forming in these directions a natural barrier towards the plain, whilst the river Maritza is a protection to the north. Were batteries erected on these hills, they could protect the town against attacks from any quarter, and the range of their guns would extend beyond the river.

(III.) *From Philippopolis to the Balkan
Pass of Shibkah.*

We left Philippopolis at two o'clock P.M., and retraced our steps, passing by *Stahlaymahco* and *Chalglar*, arriving at

Papaslee, at half-past six P.M.; distance, five leagues. This is a small village of forty houses, and a hundred and fifty inhabitants, Turks. There is a barrack, and a large post-house, with stabling for one hundred horses. We lodged in a small unfurnished house, belonging to *Fayhim Effendi*. It consists of three small rooms, a hall, and a kitchen.

11th September.—We left at quarter past five A.M., and continued on the plain, crossing the river Maritza at a ford. My horse reared when crossing the river, fell on one side, and sent me floating on the water. We arrived at

Cheerpan, at half-past nine A. M. for break-

fast (distance, five leagues), and were received by the mayor of the village at his house. He breakfasted with us, and we all reposed for a few hours. The population is two thousand inhabitants, all Turks. We left at two o'clock P.M., and began to ascend a hilly country, not much cultivated, but more or less covered with brushwood of oaks: then descended into the small village of

Choolhahlak, where we arrived at half-past five P.M.; distance, four leagues, and total distance for this day, nine leagues. This village consists of fifty houses, or rather huts, and has one hundred and fifty inhabitants, Turks. These huts are very small, and full of flies. Our baggage had unfortunately gone on to another village, at three hours' distance; but, as luck would have it, the cook was with us. During the night it rained heavily, penetrating through the roof, and completely saturating my clothes.

This village is situated on the slope and base of a small hill which encircles it on three sides, leaving that on the east open.

12th September.—We left at a quarter to six A.M., passing through partly-cultivated lands, appropriated as vineyards, or growing Indian corn, and here and there a few apple and pear trees. The hill tops are covered with low brushwood of oaks. We arrived at

Ess Keezargrah, at a quarter-past nine A.M., a distance of three leagues. The mayor came out with an escort of mounted native police. This town contains 22,000 inhabitants, chiefly Turks. The neighbourhood had been infested, of late, by a band of brigands under the command of *Kazalin Abdulah*. Beylee Moustaffah, a renowned policeman, at last surprised the chief in a small hut, cut off his head, and now produced it for the General's inspection. This

brave man is sixty-five years old, and has a pension from Government of about 2000 piastres per month, or about 16*l.* sterling. We left at half-past twelve, noon, and rode over a hilly track for about an hour, when we came to the foot of a narrow pass in the mountains. This pass (called *Tunger*) we ascended, reaching the top in three quarters of an hour. On the right-hand side of the road, at a distance of some four hundred yards, stands the small village of Derven-Keuī, of twenty houses, with sixty inhabitants. We then commenced the descent to the plain of *Keezanleek*. This pass, of one hour's march, is rather difficult for carts, as the road is cut out of the rocky mountain-side, and in several places is barely practicable. At the foot of this pass, on the north side, is a spring of mineral water ; but with what mineral impregnated, I was unable to discover. This plain extends between the low range of hills, on which the *Tunger*

Pass is situated, and the base of the Great Balkan. It is well cultivated with corn, barley, vines, and rice. It is also extensively intersected by fields for the culture of the roses, from which the essential "attar" is extracted and distilled. There are, moreover, orchards of apple, pear, and cherry trees. We crossed the small river, called

Karsap Kareeah, by a good stone bridge of three arches; and on arriving near the town of

Keezanleek, the Governor came out to meet the General. We got there at a quarter to six P.M. (Five leagues; our total distance performed to-day was eight leagues). This town is situated two and a half leagues from the foot of the Great Balkan, and contains four thousand houses, and eight thousand inhabitants, half of these Turks, half Bulgarians. The mornings became very cold, and the thermometer was as low as 51° Fahrenheit, or 8° Reaumur.

13th September.—We remained here all day, as one of our party was sick. Fahim Bey gave us apartments in his house. We visited the Governor, who was very civil; he is quite “*un homme de la compagnie*.”

14th September.—Left at half-past twelve noon for the Balkans, crossing a level plain, with plenty of fine walnut trees on each side of the road, and arrived at the village of *Shibkah* at three o'clock P.M.; distance, two leagues and a half. There are here fifty houses, two hundred inhabitants—Bulgarians. This village is situated at the base of the Balkan Pass, called *Shibkah*. Having rested our horses for half an hour, we commenced the ascent. The road is very abrupt and winding, and in some places very steep. There was little or no wood until we nearly reached the top. Guns and waggons can be drawn up, but always with difficulty, more especially during the rainy season. We arrived at the crown of this

pass in an hour and a half. The summit is bare of trees, but covered with grass, and naturally fortified, having seven hillocks or mounds, rising progressively, one higher than the other, in a direction from north to south. A strong wooden blockhouse has been built, with walls three feet thick, and capable of containing one hundred and fifty men. There are also three good springs of water; one on the left-hand side of the road leading to the blockhouse. Two redoubts are in the course of construction by Major Reefat Effendi. The level is winding, and about five hundred yards in length, with a width varying from fifty to two hundred yards. We descended a steep and narrow path on the north side of the pass, leaving the main road on our left hand; and after pushing our way through a dense forest of fine tall beech trees, arrived, in an hour and a half, at the base of the Balkans, where the Greek monks of the monastery called

*Sokol** received us. It was seven o'clock P.M., and pitch dark, when we arrived here. (Five and a half leagues.) This monastery was founded in 1841 by *Archimandrit Joseph*, who is at present the chief monk, and has eleven other monks with him. This monastery is surrounded on three sides by high walls, having a large arched gateway as its entrance. On the north side is a perpendicular cliff, rising direct about eighty feet from the forest below. Within its walls, and on the right-hand side, is situated a range of buildings having four sleeping-rooms and one sitting-room; they were built from donations, and are intended for the comfort of travellers. The monks reside up-stairs, in another range of stone buildings, situated partly over, and to the left of, the gateway as you enter the court. Here is also stabling for about fifty horses;—a fine stone fountain, with seven taps

* *Sokol* is the Slavonic word for "*Falcon*."

constantly running, is in the centre of the court. The chapel is small, nearly circular, and built on the edge of the cliff.

(IV.) *From Sokol Monastery to Chumla.*

15th September.—We left at eleven A.M., the principal monk leading the way, and descended a winding path among the trees, arriving in half an hour at a small village or hamlet, of thirty houses, called

Yantrah. The cottages are small, one story high, with brown stone slate roofs. The small gardens are stocked with apple and plum trees;—the land produces potatoes, Indian corn, and hay. We here reached a small stream which is called *Stranchee*, or "perilous," and continued to descend the ravine (which is at present impracticable for waggons), passing on our way several small water-mills, and arrived at a stone bridge of three arches, spanning the river called *Yantrah*. At one o'clock P.M. we reached

Garbrovah, a small town of two thousand inhabitants, all Bulgarians. (Two leagues from the monastery.) The town appears to be well supplied with provisions. The houses are, all of them, slated. There is a square stone tower in the market-place. After breakfast we left, at quarter-past three P.M., and on quitting the town passed over a long level of grass pasture-land, for about one mile. We then entered a succession of ravines, or nearly dried-up water courses. The country is generally hilly, and stocked with abundance of beech and oak trees. The inhabitants cut off the branches, and also the tops of the large trees, and then place them among the remaining branches to dry; they are afterwards carted away, and used for fuel. The road is bad, and in some places not practicable for guns. There are three roads to Dranovah, one of which is good at all times for waggons. We got to

Dranovah, at seven o'clock P.M. (The distance is six leagues.) This village is surrounded by hills. The houses are good, and slated. All the inhabitants are Bulgarians, and wear the usual black round cap, made from lambs' skins.

16th *September*.—Resumed our journey at nine o'clock A. M. Our route lay over a hilly country, with bad roads, until we arrived at the village of

Deyvalchah, situated in a valley, and close to the Yantrah river (three leagues). This river is nearly dried up. We halted here for breakfast, which consisted of wine, grapes, and cold chicken, and at half-past one P.M. continued our journey. This village abounds with orchards. We moved on through several ravines, and suddenly arriving at a gorge, or opening, had a view of the town of

Tirnovah, where we arrived at a quarter-past two P. M. Total distance rode this day

five leagues. We here immediately proceeded to inspect the fortifications, and ascended a circular hill, which, facing the town, commands it from the south side. It is about three hundred feet in height; two strong redoubts are in the course of construction, with about eight hundred soldiers at work. These works are placed in very strong positions, opposite the town, and commanded by no other hill. *Tirnovah* is situated among several ravines. The houses are substantially built of stone, rising one above another, having quite an amphitheatrical appearance. The ground is very rocky. We were provided with excellent quarters in a Greek's house. The bazaars are good, and well supplied with provisions of all descriptions: wine, also, is good and plentiful. The great trade of this town consists in the preparation of furs of all kinds. We performed a distance of five leagues this day.

17th September.—Here we remained all

day. There are sixty thousand inhabitants, chiefly Bulgarians, and fifteen thousand houses. This place is by nature a central position of great strength, and commands the road leading from the Sokol Pass.

18th September.—We left at half-past six A. M., and arrived at

Kosahbah, a small village of one hundred and twenty houses, at ten A. M., a distance of three leagues. The land, after leaving Tirnovah, is well cultivated with vines, Indian corn, potatoes, and fruit trees. We descended gradually for about two leagues and a half: the road is good and wide. The country, bare of houses, is of an undulating surface. We left this place (*Kosahbah*) at half-past eleven A. M., traversing a flat plain, only in part cultivated, the remaining portion covered by stumps of oak, brushwood. Following the windings of the Yantrah river, we crossed it at a ford at one o'clock P. M. The village called

Leyferscillah is situated at this ford. We now ascended a mountain, and entered a large forest of oak trees (partly cut down), through which we continued to ride for about half an hour, and then began our descent. In another half hour we made the village called

Kahdey-Keui, distance seven leagues. This village is built on the slope of a hill, having a small running stream close to it. The houses are small and very bad. The roofs here are tiled, and each house has its small court, walled round with a strong wattled fence. This district is hilly, with not much cultivation: the roads are generally good (roads are never repaired in Turkey). There are three hundred and fifty inhabitants, mostly Bulgarians.

19th September.—Left at a quarter to eight A. M. We rode over a hilly country, cultivated in part. The hills (most of them of easy ascent) are covered with low brush-

wood of oak. Indian corn is the principal crop cultivated here. At nine A. M. we entered, and descended into a thick-wooded ravine, and in a short time ascended the opposite side, reaching in forty minutes the village of

Mansur-Keui. The houses here are bad;—and only one hundred and twenty inhabitants. Proceeding, always at a foot pace, we again descended for a short time, continuing on the top of a ridge, and arrived at the village of

Turbel, er, at a quarter-past ten A. M. Here are fifty houses (tiled), and two hundred inhabitants (Turks). The neighbouring country is very hilly, and on each side of the road the hills are covered with wood and large timber. Cultivation seems but little attended to, only small portions of the soil being under tillage. The bread is heavy, and not very good. We left at a quarter-past one P. M., and entered an im-

mense forest of fine oaks:—it took us an hour and a half to traverse this first portion of it. The country is still hilly. We arrived at the small village of

Harratz. It has one hundred houses, and two hundred and fifty inhabitants. We again ascended and re-entered the forest, coming upon another village called

Seyit-Keui, sixty houses, and two hundred inhabitants. We continued our road, and again struck into the forest, which is now only low brushwood; and in an hour's time turned at sharp angles to our right, and descended into the village of

Ayanslar. Total distance this day seven leagues. The village is prettily nestled amongst the hills, and from thence commences a small stream which runs to the eastward. We were located in a small house close to the mosque, the tower of which leans *out of the perpendicular* towards the west.

20th September.—We quitted our quarters at a quarter to eight A. M., and were again in the forest, descending and ascending until we arrived at an opening of some extent on the hill top. A little to our left is situated the small village called

Yenit-Keui, where there are forty houses, and one hundred and twenty inhabitants, all Turks. Two leagues distance. We again took to the vast forest, arriving at the village of

Arkmehemet-Keui, at half-past eleven A. M. Distance from sleeping place four leagues. Here we breakfasted, and were lodged in a very inferior house. The village contains thirty-five houses, and about one hundred inhabitants. We left at two o'clock P. M., and in a little time descended into a small plain of short brushwood, and then continued along the ridge of a hill, being surrounded on all sides with thick oak brushwood. At this point we left the forest and

descended over a fine open grass land, for half an hour, till we got to the bourg of

Eskid-Jumah,* arriving there at four o'clock P.M. This bourg is built in a triangular shape, and is situated at the foot of a small hill, on the side of which is the burial-ground. There are two thousand houses, and six thousand inhabitants, chiefly Turks. We lodged in the Greek part of the town, and were well located. There are here three mosques. Omer Pacha sent his medical attendant, Doctor Pelletan, to meet the General, who was suffering from fever. Tobacco is cultivated in the gardens. Seven leagues this day.

21st September.—We remained here all day.

22nd September.—We left at seven A.M. en route for Chumla. Through this bourg runs a small river. It is called *Backchey-van-Sou*, or *Garden of Water*; which has a

* In English, "Old Friday."

strong wooden bridge over it, fifty feet in length. On its south side is a large well of capital water. We left this bourg, keeping an easterly direction, going through the burial-ground. We continued over grassy land, and in three quarters of an hour arrived at the village of

Jarvas Keui; fifty houses, and one hundred and fifty inhabitants. It is situated about three hundred yards to the right of the road, on the hill side. Our track lay in a due easterly direction—still grassy land—and on the gentle slope of a long hill, until we arrived at

Kahrass-Kalley, a small village of thirty houses, and one hundred inhabitants, Turks. Distance, one and three quarter leagues. We traversed the village, passing over a small bridge,—the stream below had but little water in it. In a quarter of an hour, passed another village close to the left of our road, called

Ehvan-Keui. Here is a little burial-ground on a small mound of earth, close to the road-side; forty-five houses and one hundred inhabitants, all Turks. Departing from this village we commenced a long but gentle ascent over grass land, the top of which is surmounted by a growth of oak brushwood. We shortly reached the village of

Boulhouâh-Keui, which has sixty-one houses, and one hundred and ninety inhabitants, all Turks. We arrived at nine A.M., having performed three leagues. This village is situated nearly at the base of a remarkable hill, the point of which resembles, in shape, a gun. It is called *Fissek Point*. Here we breakfasted, and at one P.M. continued our journey, following the base of the mountain in an easterly direction, until we came in sight of the village of

Chervan-Keui. This is only a small hamlet, built high up on the hill, and on

our left-hand side. In about a quarter of an hour, we passed through the village of

Ortah-Keui, containing forty houses, and one hundred and fifty inhabitants. We stopped a few minutes at the fountain, and then commenced our ascent of a steep and circuitous hill, by a narrow road, passable for waggons. This hill is composed of limestone: in half an hour we reached the summit. The wood on each side consists of oak and nut trees. We now again descended into a wooded ravine, at the bottom of which runs a fine, clear stream;—on the right bank are two small water-mills. Pursuing our route, we shortly descended (about a hundred yards) an abrupt hill. At its foot, and on our right hand, extends, in a due easterly direction, the wooded range called Chumla Hills. The small village of

Turmus-Keui is situated at the bottom; twenty houses with sixty inhabitants. Continuing our route along the base of the

mountain we halted for the General, who had left *Boulhouâh-Keui* by a road more circuitous, but better adapted for carriages. Here the country on our left is open and well cultivated. On the General rejoining our party, we ascended the gentle slope of the hill on our right, and in ten minutes arrived at the advanced redoubts of Chumla. They are situated on the crest of a hill, and command the road leading from the Danube. Having passed these fortifications, and again descending, we entered the *Plain of Chumla*. From this entrance—to the town—is one league and a quarter. We arrived at

Chumla, at half-past five o'clock P.M., distance eight leagues, this day. Chumla lies in a hollow (of the form of a horse-shoe). On the western extremity of the plain, the surrounding hills are high, and, in parts, very abrupt. They are well fortified all round with detached redoubts and parapets.

The hills to the south and west are very lofty, but lower to the north. The town is entered from the east. The extensive plain is very undulating, and well protected by detached redoubts, one, more or less, commanding the other. There are twenty-three redoubts at Chumla, mounted with about two hundred guns. The adjacent hills are covered with low brushwood, and destitute of cultivation. There is a strong parapet and deep ditch, which protects the town, shutting it out from the plain. These hills are called the Lesser Balkan, or Chumla Range. There are four thousand houses, and twenty-five thousand inhabitants (thirteen thousand Turks and twelve thousand Bulgarians), and from ten to twelve mosques. The bazaars are good for the country; but the town is very dirty, having a small and turbid stream running through it. We had a fine large house appropriated to us by order of Omer Pacha. The garrison

consists of twenty-five thousand Turkish troops.

23rd September.—At an early hour this morning, Omer Pacha sent a guard of honour, under the command of a lieutenant, called “Mehemet Mulozim,”* to do duty at the General’s house. The officer of the guard was invited to dinner, and, during the course of conversation, the General asked him “how long he was to remain on guard before being relieved?” He said that the whole guard had orders to remain until he (the General) should have left Chumla.

He also informed us that his duties, generally, consisted of “mounting guards,” and that, being so much accustomed to it, he rather preferred it to any other duty. The longest period he had ever mounted guard, without either himself or his men being relieved, was at the old bridge of Constan-

* *Mulozim* is the Turkish word for “Lieutenant.”

tinople, where he remained for "fifteen months."

This system is still carried on in Turkey, and each battalion has a separate and distinct duty allotted to it; it is rarely relieved from that duty unless the battalion is removed to another part of the country.

Our time was chiefly occupied, until the 26th instant, in inspecting the forts and encampments; and on the

26th *September*—The General inspected (our old friends) the Egyptian troops, under the command of Selim Pacha.

We found them all drawn up in line (by companies), paraded before their tents, having a clean and soldier-like appearance. They were in full dress; namely, blue coats and white trousers.

The regimental band consisted of nine musicians, two drummers, and a *Chapeau Chinois* (the latter carrying a long brass rod with numerous bells attached); they are, all

of them, under the direction of a serjeant, and played several amusing, but quaint airs.

The Turkish bands are much more efficient, as they number forty musicians; besides they play remarkably well.

8th October.—The whole garrison paraded this morning, to swear fidelity to the Sultan, and listen to the Emperor's "Firman" (or Declaration of War).

The Turkish "Firman" (or Declaration of War), read to the Imperial Ottoman Troops on the 8th of October, 1853, at Chumla.

After the oath, Captains of companies will read to their men the following—

ORDER OF THE DAY.

TO THE IMPERIAL SOLDIERS!

WHEN we fight our enemy, be always firm and courageous on the field of battle! Never basely turn your back to him: but, to avenge ourselves, we will sacrifice both our bodies and souls. This is the Koran!! We have sworn to this,—on the Koran! You are all Mussulmans, and I have not the slightest doubt, but that you are prepared to sacrifice yourselves in defence of your religion and of the Throne. But, should there be among you, one, who has a dread of war, let him say so! Fear, is a sickness of the heart. It would be highly dangerous for us to present ourselves before the enemy, with such men in our ranks, whom we could employ elsewhere, in the hospitals,

94 "FIRMAN," OR "DECLARATION OF WAR."

and in other services. But whosoever, after this, runs away from the battle field,—let him know that he will be shot. On the other hand, let those brave men, who devote themselves in defence of their religion and of the empire, remain firm at their post ;—that they may unite their hearts to God ;—that they may love their religion ;—that they may prove themselves brave ; and God will, without doubt, give them the victory !

Soldiers ! Purify your hearts ; and then put entire confidence in God. Fight ; and sacrifice yourselves as your ancestors have done ;—and remember, that the country and the religion which they confided to your charge, you are bound to transmit, entire, to your children.

You know that the object of our present life is to serve God worthily, and the Sultan ; and, by these means, to gain Heaven.

Soldiers ! Every man of honour ought thus to think, and act according to these sentiments.

So may God assist you,

AMEN.

Chumla, 8th October, 1853.

ITINERARY of a JOURNEY from CHUMLA, by RASGRADE, to TORTOKAN, on the DANUBE.

Date.	Towns or Villages.	Distance, in Leagues, between Villages.	Hours of March and Arrival.	Place where we Breakfasted.	Place where we Slept.	Total Distance, in Leagues.	Total Number of Hours we Marched.
1853.							
Oct. {	Chumla . . . . .	..	12 (noon)		Karrahjoss-Keni .	6	6
27th {	Karrahjoss-Keni .	6	6 P.M.	. .			
28th {	Ditto . . . . .	..	8 A.M.		Rasgrade	3	3½
	Rasgrade	3	11½ A.M.	Rasgrade			
29th {	Ditto . . . . .	..	6½ A.M.	On the road-side.	Sahout, or Yahout- Kenî	7	8½
	Sahout, or Yahout- Kenî	7	3½ P.M.	. .			
30th {	Ditto . . . . .	..	7½ A.M.	Yahout-Kéui.			
	Yahnoolar	1½					
	Salelets	2½			Bellialough . . .	5	5
	Bellialough	1	1½ P.M.	. .			
31st {	Ditto . . . . .	..	12½ A.M.	Tortokan	Tortokan	3	4½
	Tortokan	3	4½ A.M.		Total	24	26½

27th October.—We left Chumla at twelve o'clock noon, *en route* for Rasgrade (our baggage conveyed in waggons): traversing the plain and passing through the forts at its northern entrance, we commenced our gradual descent into an undulating country. In about an hour we entered a small ravine, and here met three hundred baggage-waggons, one battalion, and eighteen field-guns. Continuing to advance up the ravine until five o'clock P.M., we turned to our right off the main road; and after proceeding about a mile, found ourselves at the village of

Karrahjoss-Keui,—at six P.M. Distance this day six leagues. Four houses were prepared for us, and under each roof was stabling for two horses. There are eighty houses in this village, and two hundred and forty inhabitants. The country is well cultivated, and there are numerous other villages in the neighbourhood. At a

stone's throw across the ravine, and situated on the south side of it, is another small village called

Duran Kewi.—It contains seventy houses, and two hundred and ten inhabitants. Each village has its own burial-ground.

28th October.—Leaving at eight A.M. we soon descended into the main road, and overtook Ismaël Pacha and his troops, at quarter past nine A.M. After a rest of a quarter of an hour we continued our route, still working up the ravine, or valley, which has a small stream running through it. At

Rasgrade we overtook Omer Pacha at half-past eleven A.M., having performed this morning three leagues. This is a small bourg or town containing fifteen hundred houses, and six thousand inhabitants, chiefly Turks, with a few Greeks. The houses, generally good, are built of stone; and here are three large mosques. We encamped close to Omer Pacha's tent.

This is a central station, at which four cross roads meet; one of these leads to Tortoken, another to Chumla, the third to Raustrauck, and the fourth, following a westerly direction, extends towards the Danube. There is abundance of good water immediately adjacent to this encamping ground, which is a dry pasture land, and capable of accommodating from ten to fifteen thousand troops.

29th October.—We resumed our route at half-past six A.M., following the road leading to Tortokan. This road is carried, by a gentle ascent, up the side of an easy ravine, the top of which we reached in an hour. Thus far the soil is well cultivated. Having halted here for refreshment at nine A.M., in half an hour afterwards we were again on our march; and now entered the vast and noble forest, called

Dellee-Orman, or Fool's Forest. Omer Pacha informed me, that this forest is about

thirty leagues in length by from six to eight in breadth. The timber consists of fine oak-trees and hazels, with, here and there, patches of brushwood. This forest is very little known, except to its own inhabitants; it is not even traced on the best map of Turkey yet published. The population comprehended within this forest is about forty thousand souls, spread over as many as fifty villages.. No running stream is known to intersect this enormous expanse, and water of any kind is exceedingly difficult to be obtained (at this droughty season) except at the villages; and even those are but scantily provided with wells. Troops, on march through this forest, should, by all means, have water provided for them, at the different halting-places, *in advance*. Although the soil, in the immediate vicinity of the villages, is cultivated and cleared, the land under tillage is of so little extent, as to be barely

sufficient to raise adequate supplies for its comparatively limited population. After a long and fatiguing hot march, we reached *Sah-out*, or *Yakout-Keui*, at a quarter past three P.M., having performed a distance of seven leagues. The encamping ground is good, and sufficient for about ten thousand men. The village has fifty houses and two hundred inhabitants. No *rakee*,* wine, soap, or candles, can be purchased anywhere throughout this forest. The entire population consists of Turks. Fuel, and straw for the cattle, are abundant; barley, also, can be obtained, but in small quantities.

30th October.—Leaving this place at a quarter to eight A.M., and continuing our route through the forest, we arrived at the village of

Yahnooslar, at a quarter past nine A.M. Forty houses, and one hundred and fifty inhabitants: all Turks. Continuing our

* A spirit distilled from the grape.

journey without halting, until half-past eleven A.M., we reached

Saleeleets, a village that crowns a small hill, having a rocky ascent. Here, are about thirty houses and one hundred and twenty inhabitants. The encamping ground is very small, with accommodation for not more than two thousand men. After resting for an hour we resumed our march; and in half an hour emerged from this immense forest, entering on a country well cultivated, and of undulating surface. Soon afterwards (at a quarter to two P.M.), we came to the little village called

Bellislough, (thirty houses, one hundred and twenty inhabitants,) having performed five leagues this day. In the immediate neighbourhood, we encamped on an open cultivated ground, thinly planted with fruit-trees. From this spot, Omer Pacha and General Prim continued their march to Tortokan, arriving at that station before

dark. The General's staff left at twelve (midnight), or on the morning of

October 31st, marching with the troops under the command of Ismaël Pacha. The fog was very dense during the whole night and morning, so that we did not arrive at

Tortokan, until half-past four o'clock A.M. The distance is, generally, only a three hours' march (or three leagues).

The encamping ground, here, is extensive, and can accommodate almost any number of troops. It is situated on the high land close to the right bank of the Danubé, at an elevation of about one hundred yards above the level of the river. The town is built on the abrupt and steep slope of the hill, between the encampment and river. The houses are of indifferent construction (wattles and mud). Their number is about eight hundred, with three thousand five hundred inhabitants. The bazaars are

small. On the river are ten floating-mills, which were partly destroyed by Omer Pacha, in order to be used as materials to aid the formation of a pontoon bridge. The opposite bank of the Danube consists of low, swampy fens, only partially cultivated.

At a point nearly opposite the town, is built the Quarantine Station, so bravely defended by the Turks, on the memorable 4th of November 1853; and, at a distance of a mile and a half further up the country, towards the east, stands the strong, long, narrow village of *Olténitza*. I here detail the

*Military Operations on the Danube, between
31st October and 4th November.*

At half-past twelve o'clock, noon, this day (31st October), a battalion, and about two hundred rifles, were thrown across the Danube into the island opposite the town, by means of small boats. Four guns were

also sent across. The troops, under the command of Halid Pacha, commenced the battery which is situated on the island.

On the morning of the 2nd November, three battalions, five companies of rifles, together with eighty irregular cavalry, crossed the Danube in small boats, and, under fire of the batteries of Tortokan, took possession of the Russian quarantine station, situated on the left bank of the river, then occupied by forty Cossacks, who immediately evacuated it. In their retreat, they left all their clothes and provisions behind them. Boat-loads, containing several thousands of large gabions, were sent at the same time. The Turkish troops immediately commenced fortifying the position, by means of a parapet, formed by filling the gabions with earth, and leaving a ditch on the outside. The troops worked night and day, continuing to do so, until the morning of the 4th of November. The parapet was,

then, in an unfinished state, exhibiting an opening on both flanks, of from fifty to sixty yards on the right, and from fifteen to twenty yards on the left. The width of the parapet was ten feet, and the ditch was four feet deep, by from six to eight feet wide, but still unfinished. The length of the parapet, when finished, was about five hundred yards.

Narrative of the Battle of Oltenitza between the Turks and Russians; Omer Pacha commanding the Turkish, and General Dannenberg the Russian Troops.

The morning of the 4th of November was fine and clear, and from the heights of Tortokan, the village of Oltenitza appeared to be deserted. Even the usual Cossack videttes had been withdrawn, and up to twelve o'clock, noon, not a horse was visible. At half-past twelve, noon, the Russians were seen assembling their troops, and shortly afterwards, twelve guns, sup-

ported by a squadron of regular cavalry, with another in reserve, advanced into the plain in front of the village, opening a fire against the quarantine station at a long range. The infantry and reserve artillery began to leave the village by battalions, following the twelve guns, which latter were still advancing. Eight battalions, with eight others in reserve, advanced at a steady pace, in quarter-distance columns of about sixty rank and file in front. The reserve was halted: a long line of skirmishers was thrown out in front to cover the advancing columns—the twelve guns having, at half-past one P.M., withdrawn to their right in order to take up a flanking position. Two battalions, supported by four guns and a squadron of regular cavalry, left the village at the same time as the other troops; traversed the wood, situated in front and on the left flank of the Turkish position, and opened a fire with their guns,

which were protected by a line of riflemen.

The eight battalions, in a line of contiguous columns, were still advancing in the plain covered by their skirmishers, and at two o'clock P.M. attacked the Turkish position. The six guns in the parapet, together with three batteries placed in a position on the Turkish side,—the latter numbering, twelve guns, (six of which were field-pieces,) together with a battery of six field-guns on the island—kept up a sharp and well-directed fire against the advancing Russian columns; the Tortokan batteries taking the Russians in flank, and destroying immense numbers. The Turkish troops withheld their fire of musketry until the Russians had advanced within a hundred and fifty yards of the parapet. Cool and collected, they passively obeyed the orders of their chief, until the bugle sounded the fire; when the roll of musketry and the fiery

line which flashed through the long cloud of smoke impressed me with the idea of a clap of thunder, accompanied by a flash of lightning ; so simultaneously did the whole line commence their fire. Six guns fired with grape and cannister, and the Russians returned that fire, having advanced their artillery within four hundred yards of the parapet. This well-directed and continuous fire, on the part of the Turks, at so short a distance, appeared to paralyze, and eventually checked, the advancing Russians,—even before they had marched up to within a hundred yards of the parapet. They fell in masses ; and their columns were thinned to such an extent, that the companies had to close to their centres several times to fill up openings. The battalions having halted, their two leading companies opened a fire at a distance of from a hundred to a hundred and fifty yards of the entrenchments : in a few minutes, they were obliged to

retire, effecting their retreat in perfect order, but not halting until they were out of range of the Turkish musketry.

The Russian troops, simultaneously, attacked the Turkish left; but were driven back with great loss, although the Turks had no artillery to oppose to the four Russian guns brought to bear against the entrenchment. The Turks discontinued their fire of musketry, when the Russians had retired out of range; their artillery maintaining the cannonade, which had never ceased throughout the whole action. At this first attack, the Russians lost a superior officer, (believed to be General Rosemberg): —a waggon with four horses drove up to within six hundred yards of the parapet, and carried off the General, at full gallop, to the village of Oltenitza. Several other waggons were busily employed collecting the wounded.

At a quarter past three o'clock, the Rus-

sians again advanced, and recommenced the attack, bringing up fresh troops and in greater numbers. They were again bravely repulsed, and when within a hundred yards of the entrenchments, rehalted, and opened their fire, as in the first instance. This second advance proved more disastrous to them than the first. They (the Russians) fell in greater numbers, losing a great many officers. At this crisis of the day (viz., half-past four P.M.), three of their battalions were thrown into complete rout, and retired to the village of Oltenitza. Shortly afterwards, the remaining battalions also retired, and only halted on arriving in front of the village. The artillery on both sides kept up their fire until five P.M. The Russian cavalry remained far off in the plain on the right, taking no part in the action, not even advancing to cover the retiring column. On this second retreat of the Russians, the Turkish troops mounted on the top of the

parapet, and cried three times, "Long live the Emperor!"—the band playing, three times, the national salaam.

Great, noble, and impressive was this parting scene:—The courageous Turks mounted on the parapet top, crying to their enemies in triumph; and then remembering when so far away on the banks of the Danube, that they had still one duty to perform, namely, that of remembering their good and faithful Emperor.

The loss on the Russian side was, from my own *personal notation* on the field, from six hundred to seven hundred killed; they are generally supposed to have had from three thousand to four thousand wounded; the Turks losing only twenty-eight killed, and eighty-four wounded.

During the night of the 4th, and on the morning of the 5th November, the troops at the quarantine station were relieved. Six more guns and one hundred and fifty

112 OPERATIONS SUBSEQUENT TO THE BATTLE.

irregular cavalry were also sent; besides several thousand gabions. These fresh troops were occupied until the 12th instant, in completing and strengthening the fortifications. In the night of the 8th instant, a strong bridge was thrown across the narrow branch of the Danube between the island and left bank. At the same time a *tête-de-pont* was commenced and completed by the 11th. It was mounted with six field-guns. A second battery of six guns was also constructed on the island, to protect the bridge. At daylight on the 12th, the Turkish troops evacuated the quarantine station, withdrawing their guns and destroying the fortifications, without being attacked by the Russians. *The Turks* retired over a bridge which had been placed across the river Argisch;—afterwards crossed over the large bridge into the island, and were conveyed from thence to Tortokan in open boats. At half-past one P.M., the Russians, finding that

their watchful enemy had effected a safe retreat (*sans leurs connaissance*), opened a fire from several guns which they brought to bear against the *tête-de-pont*. The guns in the *tête-de-pont*, together with the battery next the bridge on the island, and several guns from the Tortokan batteries, returned a sharp fire, obliging the Russians to retire, after having kept up their fire for about one hour. At half-past two P.M., all the guns and troops were withdrawn from the *tête-de-pont*, and, by the evening, the bridge was carefully removed,—boats and materials towed across the Danube to Tortokan. The island was evacuated on the 16th, and on the 17th of November, His Excellency, Omer Pacha and staff, together with General Prim and suite, left Tortokan for Chumla, where they arrived on the 20th. The winter had set in very prematurely,—rains, followed by heavy falls of snow had continued since the 12th instant, rendering military operations nearly impracticable.

especially in the low swampy plains of the Principalities.

During our four days' halt at Chumla, Omer Pacha's brother (M. Simon Lattas) related to me the following anecdote connected with their recent romantic and happy meeting.

Under the impression that so remarkable an incident might, at the present moment, be deemed of some interest, I here subjoin it:—

Anecdote.

Omer Pacha is a Sclavonian by birth, forty-eight years of age, and has been in the Turkish service for upwards of twenty years. When he entered that service, he was obliged by the Turkish custom to change his name, which he did, from "Lattas" to "Omer."

It appears that he never informed his family of the circumstance, and was, to them, as lost. His elder brother, Simon

Lattas, is fifty years of age, and has been residing in Jassy, a town on the Pruth, for many years past, devoting his time to mercantile pursuits.

About ten years since, an officer informed him that his brother, Omer, had been killed on the field of battle, and that he (the officer) had seen him both dead and buried.

Having been thus so positively informed of his brother's death, Simon naturally concluded that the information must be correct.

In the month of August 1853, Simon Lattas was one day regaling himself with a cup of coffee at one of the numerous *cafés* in the ancient town of Jassy, and not having any friend to talk with, took up a French newspaper that was lying on the table. After having read the current news of the day, he accidentally fell upon a short biography of the celebrated Turkish commander, *Omer Pacha*:—and from mere curiosity commenced its perusal. He was rather astonished to find that Omer Pacha

formerly bore the family name of Lattas; and, from several circumstances related in the memoir, began to think that this renowned general might, by some accident, prove to be—his own long-lost younger brother. Yet, how could this be, when he had (what he considered) positive proof of his brother's death?

The information, which he had thus casually acquired, dwelt so much upon his mind, that he determined at once to write to Omer Pacha. He addressed his letter to Chumla, where Omer Pacha was at that time residing. Simon shortly afterwards left Jassy for Varna, accompanied by his son, a fine, tall, strong-built lad, fifteen years and a half old. Soon after his arrival at Varna, he received, through Omer Pacha's first aide-de-camp, a reply to the letter he had forwarded from Jassy.

What! what do you imagine was his brother's astonishment when he read the answer? His own dear brother was alive—yea, still

alive, and anxiously waiting, with open arms, to receive him. Omer had sent his confidential aide-de-camp to welcome, and conduct him, with all speed to Chumla.

On arriving there, Omer Pacha came out to meet him, and in an instant recognized his brother Simon. But Simon did not so readily remember his younger brother, owing, perhaps, to the grey hairs which now adorn his head and beard.

This was truly a romantic and affecting scene: Omer Pacha, surrounded by his staff, meeting and embracing his long-lost brother, whom he had not met for more than thirty-two years.

In commemoration of this happy event, the Sultan has been pleased to confer on Omer Pacha's nephew, the rank, title, and pay of Commander in the Imperial Army. He has, therefore, been received into the Turkish service, under the appellation of *Bimbashe, Omer Bey*.

ITINERARY OF A JOURNEY FROM CHUMLA, BY DEVNA TO VARNA.

Date.	Towns or Villages.	Distance between Villages.	Hours of March and Arrival.	Place where we Breakfasted.	Place where we Slept.	Total Distance, in Leagues.	Total Number of Hours we Marched
1853, Nov, 24th	Chumla Yeneshazaar Yasotaypay . . . .	. . 8½ 4½	10½ A.M. .. 6 P.M.	Yeneshazaar. ..	Yasotaypay . . .	8	9½
25th	Ditto Devna Varna . . . .	. . 8 5	9 A.M. .. 5 P.M.	Devna. ..	Varna	8	7½
					Total . . .	16	14

On 24th November, we proceeded at an early hour to Omer Pacha's residence, for the purpose of presenting him our respects at parting.

After taking leave of His Excellency, we commenced our route towards Varna, leaving Chumla at a quarter-past ten A.M. on post-horses; the General having previously given away all our horses to the officers on Omer Pacha's staff. On reference to my Panoramic View of Chumla and its Fortifications,* the nature of the ground round about the town will be found clearly defined. It will be perceived that the Varna road takes an easterly direction over the plain. We held on our way over this succession of immense slightly-undulating ground, arriving at

Yeneebazaar, at a quarter-past twelve noon. (Distance, three and a half leagues.)

* See "Illustrated London News" of the 25th February 1854.

This bourg contains two hundred houses, with eight hundred inhabitants, of whom five hundred are Turks, and three hundred Greeks. The houses are built, as is usual in this country, the upper part of wood and wattles, the lower part of stone. The mayor had breakfast ready for us; it was served at half-past twelve noon, in his small, clean, and carpeted reception-room. (I mention the fact of the room being carpeted, because this is rarely met with in any of the bourgs and villages throughout Turkey.) The mayor informed us that he was preparing winter quarters for about six thousand troops, which were expected in a few days. This village contains stabling for about a thousand horses, and is the north-eastern outpost of Chumla.

At half-past one P.M. we continued our route over fine grassy plains, with hills, about one mile distant, on each side of us.

Owing to the heavy wet fog that had set in, we now pushed on at a brisker pace, and arrived at

Yasetaypay, at half-past six P.M., after having accomplished eight leagues. This village consists of only fifty houses, with two hundred inhabitants, Turks and Greeks. The houses are very small, but clean. We took up our quarters at the khan, or post-house; it contains three small rooms—one of them is the coffee or public room. Here is sleeping accommodation for sixteen or twenty persons; in other words, sufficient ground-room to permit of your lying down on the mud floor. The stabling, however, is good, with standing for thirty horses;—more accommodation, if required, can be obtained in the village.

November 25.—We departed from this uninteresting spot at nine A.M., continuing our journey over a country similar to that we traversed yesterday, but of a rather more

mountainous character. At twelve (noon), we descended among some hills, and in half an hour arrived at

Devna—distance, three leagues. This village, of from one hundred and fifty to two hundred inhabitants, is situated on the banks of a small, but rapid stream, called by the same name. The water is both good and clear.

The peculiarity of this village consists in the circumstance that the houses are nearly all water-mills. There are fifty-five mills; besides two large khans, built expressly for travellers;—forty persons can be accommodated:—there is stabling for about one hundred and fifty or two hundred horses.

The *Devna*, at about the middle of the village, is crossed by a strong stone bridge. We recommenced our march at one P.M., and in about half an hour reached the north-west bank of the long inland Devna lake, which, from hence, takes a direction

due east, finally emptying itself into the Black Sea at the town of Varna. Our road from this point is good, and it follows the winding indentations of the small bays of the lake. (There is abundance of brush-wood, and hazel-nut-trees everywhere along the road-side until we arrived within an hour's ride of Varna.) We now proceeded by a course to our left, and having ascended a long, but easy, hill, and crossed the crest of it, descended by the other side over a tract of grassy undulations until, at five o'clock P.M., we reached

Varna, having performed eight leagues this day.

The distance from Chumla to Varna is between sixteen and eighteen leagues. There are two roads between these points: one of them is the post-road;—post-horses (as is usual throughout Turkey) are always to be obtained at the stations at a few minutes' notice. We came by the longer or post-

road—as it is both easier, quicker, and better for carriages during any season of the year.

Our worthy British Consul, Colonel Neale, kindly gave half of our party accommodation in his own house.

26th November.—At one P.M. we proceeded to visit the Governor of the town (Hussein Pacha), who kindly sent us horses to ride.

He received the General at the entrance of the palace; and conducted him to a small but neatly-furnished apartment. After the usual compliments, the Governor placed this apartment, and part of his palace, at the General's disposal.

Presuming that the town of Varna, together with its fortifications, is well known by many of my readers, I shall here merely give a faint descriptive sketch.

Varna—is situated at the north-west extremity of a fine bay. It is surrounded by high walls, having, at the outside, a wide

REDOUBTS AND BATTERIES: DEVNA LAKE. 125

and deep ditch. These walls are loop-holed for musketry, flanked, and well defended by artillery.

To the north side (and detached from the town fortifications) are three strong redoubts. There are six gateways to the town. The strongest parts of the fortifications protect the town, on the north and west, or land sides. The east and south sides face, respectively, the Black Sea and Devna lake. These sides are also well protected by three strong stone batteries, mounted with heavy ordnance. One of these mounts twenty-one guns; and is a double-tier battery. There are two hundred guns mounted at Varna. The lake is separated from the Black Sea by a long and narrow bank of sand of about a mile in length, and from two hundred to three hundred yards in width. The small stream, which runs out of the lake, washes the walls of the town.

This narrow bank is protected by a strong

stone *tête-de-pont*, on which are mounted nine heavy iron guns. This work is connected with the town by a stone bridge of two arches. The lake is about twelve miles long, and from one to two miles wide. During the winter months, it is a great resort for wildfowl of all kinds.

Excellent shooting of every description is to be met with in the immediate neighbourhood of Varna.

The population of Varna is about 26,000 souls; comprising, besides native Bulgarians and Turks, a motley mixture of foreign traders from nearly every region of the globe.

I here take leave of my reader, hoping that he will kindly excuse the monotony of dry—but, I trust, not unimportant—details. My only desire, throughout this narrative, is to humbly offer, for general information, the result of my last year's exertions during an agreeable tour in Turkey in Europe.

Translated from the '*Journal de Constantinople*,
14th December, 1853.

“ Prince Gortchikoff published, on the 6th November, at Bucharest, a bulletin respecting the Battle of *Olténitza*. Knowing the practice of the Russians, we readily imagined that they would not speak exactly the truth, and that they would diminish, to the utmost possible amount, the extent of their defeat in that affair. But we were far from believing that their signal check would change into a victory, under the complacent pen of Prince Gortchikoff.

ORDER OF THE DAY, BY PRINCE GORTCHIKOFF.

Bucharest, 6th November, 1853.

On the 1st November, a considerable body of Turkish troops left the camp at Tortokan, and occupied an island in the Danube, situated at the embouchure of the Agisch.

On the 2nd November, they passed over to the

left bank of the river, and occupied the stone building of the Quarantine Station. -

In consequence of reports brought to me, by some of our Cossack advanced posts, I ordered General Dannenberg, commanding the Fourth Corps, to concentrate, in the environs of "Dobreni-Nogsvesch," the First Brigade of the Eleventh Division of Infantry, and the Battery No. 3, as well as the Light Battery No. 5, of the Eleventh Brigade of Artillery; the squadrons of the *Olviopol Uhlans*, together with two pieces of the 9th Battery of the Cossacks of the Don, and three hundred Cossacks of the Don (No. 34), and to take up a position near the village of *Mitreni Fundoni*, so as to attack the enemy.

On the 4th November, at one o'clock in the afternoon, General Dannenberg marched directly up to the enemy, who had had time to fortify his position.

The Quarantine building, mounted with six pieces of cannon, formed the centre of their position, the left of which leaned upon the river, and its right on the Danube. The Turks were further protected by field-works and pallisades. Their right flank was also defended by three batteries, established on

the right bank of the Danube, which, at this place, is of a width not greater than 212 toises (624 metres). Their left flank was supported by some batteries erected on the island in the Danube.

Our troops having moved up within cannon range, the enemy opened a fire on them from all their cannon, as well as from some mortars on the right bank of the river. Two of our batteries were then advanced to a point, not more than 450 toises (999 metres), distant from the enemy's entrenchments, and answered his fire with great spirit.

After an hour's well-sustained cannonade, they were able to approach within grape and canister range. Our infantry, protected by artillery, advanced, at quick time, towards the trenches; and in spite of the enemy's murderous fire, pushed on, and gained the ditches. This bold and sudden attack threw the enemy's ranks into disorder. His cavalry took to flight, and precipitated themselves into the Danube.

Our projectiles, having caused two explosions in the Quarantine building, the Turks retired from it in all haste, withdrawing their guns, and falling back in disorder upon the steep banks of the river.

Their other troops abandoned the entrenchments ; and a part of them gained their boats.

General Dannenberg, having accomplished the object he proposed to effect, of preventing the Turks taking up an advantageous position on the left bank of the Danube, deemed it expedient not to follow up the advantages he had gained, fearing lest these should be counterbalanced by the possible losses, which forty pieces of cannon, posted on the right bank of the Danube, might occasion to our troops. Moreover, in other respects, our loss was already considerable ; consequently, he resolved upon resuming his former position.

The Turks made no attempt to disturb his movements. The terror which the daring attack of our Brigade had infused among them, was so great, that we were enabled to establish our ambulance for the wounded, in the close vicinity of the Quarantine Station, under the protection of a single picquet of cavalry ; for the Turks, who were abundantly occupied in looking after their own affairs, never thought of troubling themselves about ours.

“ Such is the ‘ Order of the Day ’ of Prince

Gortchikoff, who gives an account of what he did *not* see."

Having given a faithful account (from personal observation) of the battle, at page 105 of this narrative, I will ask my readers to judge for themselves, with English impartiality.

I N D E X.

ACCOUTREMENTS. *See* "Rations."

Adrianople to Philippopolis,—second Division of the Author's journey, 28.

Adrianople, arrival at, 44.

— departure from, 53.

— character of the plain and country about it, 42, 53.

Anecdote of Omer Pacha and his brother, 112-16.

Arab soldiers, 21.

Arkmehemet-Kenî, 82.

Arms. *See* "Rations." "Rifles."

Ayanlar. *See* "Leaning Tower."

Backchey-van-Sou, (or "Garden of Waters,") a river, 83.

Bain à la Turque. *See* "Bath, Turkish."

Balkans, the. *See* "Chumla Range, or Lower Balkan."

Balkans, the. *See* "Shib-Kâh."

Bands, military, inferiority of Egyptian to Turkish, 90.

Barracks, Imperial, at Scutari, 10.

— can accommodate 10,000 men, 13.

— country, called "Davout Pacha," 29.

— at Papaslee, 67.

Bath, Turkish: luxuriously enjoyed at Adrianople, and processes described, 47.

Battalion at Scutari, drill, 14.

— Turkish, its strength, 14.

— number of battalions in a regiment, and complement of each, 14.

Batteries and redoubts at Varna, 120.

— at Chumla, 88.

Beech-trees, 75.

Bellislongh, 99.

Beylee Moustaffah, a renowned policeman, having captured a robber chief, produces his head to the General (Prim), at Ess-Keez-Argräh, 69.

Bimbashé, Omer Bey, the son of M. Simon Lattas, appointed by the Sultan a commander in the imperial army, to commemorate the romantic discovery, by the Bey's father, Simon, of his long-lost brother, Omer Pacha, 115.

Biscuit: a traveller *en route* from Adrianople for Philippopolis, should have a small barrel of, to supply the deficiency of good bread he will have to encounter, 58.

Bobas Keui, 40.

Boulhouäh-Keui, 85-6.

Bostanjay-Basher-Keush-Keui,—a palace at Adrianople, 44.

Bourgaz river, 39.

Bread, brown. See "Rations."

Bread, at Yenay-Mahler, very bad; brown, ill-baked, and from flour clumsily ground, 58.

Burial-grounds, Turkish, no walls or fences to protect, 29.

— for Turks and Jews;—their tombstones, how distinguished respectively, 43.

— villages, 84.

Bugadoz, a village and small port on coast of Sea of Marmora, 32.

Buyukdéré, inspection of the "Machmoudia" at, 17.

"Carpeted" room at Yeneebazaar, 118.

Camps and Encampment Grounds, 88

— Chumla, 10.

— Unkiar-Iskellessee, 20-21 (*foot-note*).

— Lahout, 98.

— Rasgrade, 96.

— Tortokan, 100.

— Unkiar-Iskellessee, 20.

Chalglar, no bridge over the stream there, 61.

Chasseurs à pied. See "Riflemen, Turkish."

Cheerpan, 67.

Chervan-Keui, 85.

Choolhählak, heavy rains at, rich and cultivated country beyond, described, 68.

- Chorlu, 35.
 — Plain of, 36.
 Chumla Hills, Redoubts, and Plains; a wooded range above Turmus-Keui, 86.
 — its position and fortifications described, 87.
 — Plain of, 87.
 — Redoubts at, twenty-three in number, mounted with two hundred guns, 88
 — Range, or Lower Balkan Hills, 88.
 — garrison of (25,000 men), and population, 88.
 — forts at, and Egyptian troops, 90.
 Clothing and Rations, all articles of, supplied by Turkish Government to their sailors, *free of charge*, 19.
 Clothing. *See* "Rations."
 Commission (military and scientific) accredited by Her Majesty the Queen of Spain to the Turkish Government, 10.
 —, Author (by permission from home) received as an Honorary Member of, 11.
 Consuls, British. *See* "Neale, Colonel."
 "*Constantinople, Journal de,*" translated extract from its number for 14th December, 1853, containing Prince Gortchikoff's Order of the Day after the battle of Oltenitza, and commentary thereon, 125-129. Parting remark upon, by the Author, 129.
 Constantinople to Belgrade, road between, 39.
 Coulaylay, 40.
 Danube, military operations on the, from 31st October to 4th November, 1853, 101.
 — operations on the, subsequent to the battle of Oltenitza, 109-115.
 Davout Pacha, a country barrack, 29.
 Declaration (Turkish) of war. *See* "Firman."
 Dellee-Orman, or "*Fool's Forest,*" its enormous extent and its scenery described, 96-7.
 — villages and population of; scantily watered; supplies for troops passing through it should be previously provided at the different halting-places, 97.
 — soil but partially cultivated, 97.
 — very little known hitherto to geographers, 97.

Devna Lake, 120, 122.
 — in winter, a great resort for wildfowl, 124.
 Departure for Chumla of Omer Pacha and General Prim, 111.
 Deyvalchâh (abounding in orchards), 76.
 Dinner given by Governor of Adrianople to General Prim and his suite, 52.
 Distribution of the journey, 27-8.
 Dogs, wild, swarm over Turkey, of probably a hybrid descent; very troublesome, and to strangers formidable; how they are to be frightened, 42, 57.
 Drâhnovâh, 76.
 Drill of Turkish infantry, 14, 15.
 — of Turkish artillery, 15.
 — bayonet, 15.
 Duran-Keui, 95.

Egyptian troops at Chumla, 90.
 — camp. See "Unkiar-Iskellessee."
 Ehvân-Keui and its burial-ground, 84.
 El Keynay, river, 39.
 Ennis Effendi, first Judge of the Assembly—The Commission lodged and entertained by the Governor of Philippopolis at the house of this functionary, 63.
 Ess-Keex-argrah. The Mayor met the General and his suite with an escort of mounted native police, 69.
 — Population—Anecdote of a robber-chief, and his destruction by a native policeman. See "Baylee Moustaffah."
 Es-kid-Jumâh, bourg of, 83.

Fayhim Effendi gives the General and his staff apartments in his own house, at Keezanleek, 67.
 Fidelity, oath of. See "Sultan."
 Firman, a species of passport, and to whom granted, 11 (*foot note*).
 — or Turkish "Declaration of War," 91-2.
 Fissek Point (gun-shaped), 85.
 Fountains of spring water, 31, 46.
 Fruit-trees thickly planted near Bellialough, 99.

- Garbroväh, 75. *See* "Wood-cutters."
- "Garden of water." *See* "Backchey-van-Sou."
- Garden and gardener of Mourshook Pacha, at Philippopolis, 64.
- Gebipchäh, 53.
- Guard of honour for General Prim, 89.
- Granite, hills of, at Philippopolis, 65.
- Gortchikoff, Prince, Order of the Day relative to the battle of Oltenitza, 127.
- Hamedereis, or "Valley of the Robbers," 31.
- Harmanley, a village; its post-house and magnificent bridge, 54.
- Harem in the "Summer Palace" at Adrianople, 45.
- Harratz, 81.
- Hold of the "Machmodia," of 126 guns, 18.
- Hospital accommodation (Barracks), 16.
- (ship "Machmoudia"), 17.
- internal accommodations of, economy and arrangements of the "Imperial," 115, 116.
- Imperial, its position (near Scutari) and construction described, 15.
- Housäh, 40.
- Hussein Pacha, Governor of Varna, 122. *See* "Prim, General."
- Illustrated London News. *See* Author's "Panoramic View of the Town and Fortifications of Varna" in that paper, 25th February 1854, 117.
- Indian Corn, growing near Mansur-Keul, 80.
- Infantry, Turkish, composition of regiments, and their evolutions, 14. *See* "Barracks," "Battalion," "Rations," "Regiment."
- Officers of, as Mussulmans, salute with *sword* only, 15.
- Inspection, tours of, on which the Author accompanied General Prim, 11, 26.
- of barracks, hospital, and infantry, at Scutari, 1-10.
- of ship "Machmoudia," 126 guns, her armament, hold, hospital, &c., 17-20.
- of Egyptian camp and troops at Unkiar-Iskellessee, 20, 21.
- of fortifications at Dränoväh, 77.
- of forts and Egyptian troops at Chumla, 90.

Introduction, 5-7.

Irregular horse, or mounted police, troop of, overtaken near Chorlu, 37.

Itinerary from Constantinople to Chumla, by way of Adrianople, Philippopolis, and the Balkans, 22-25.

— from Chumla, by Rasgrade, to Tortokan, 93.

— from Chumla, by Devna, to Varna, 116.

Ismail Pacha and his troops, General Prim comes up with, near Duran-Keui, 95.

— General Prim's staff march with, 99.

Irregular horse, native, *See* "Police, mounted."

Jarvas-Keui, 84.

Jiffatte Pacha, General, receives General Prim, and suite, at Scutari, 12.

Joseph, (the Archimandrit), founder of the Sokol monastery, 73.
See "Sokol."

Journal, this, in what light it is to be considered, 26.

Journey, narrative of, is distributed into the four portions set out, and of which each is separately treated, 27.

— in European Turkey, which it records, performed wholly on horseback, at a foot-pace, and with same horses, 26.

— total distance travelled, from Constantinople to Chumla, by route of Adrianople, &c., 143 leagues, 27.

Kähdey-Keui, 79.

Kähras-Kalley, 84.

Karrahjoss-Keui, 94.

Karisterran, 37.

Kosähbäh, 78.

Kenekley, a village, with immense plains extending beyond it, 33-4.

Keebritzlee Mehemet Pacha, the Marshal, assigns a palace at Adrianople for the residence of the General Prim and his staff, 44.

Keezanleek town, near foot of the Great Balkans; extreme coldness of temperature noted, 71.

—, pass and plain of, 70, 71.

Keezanleek Plain well cultivated with various grains, &c. And see "Mineral spring," 70.

Khan, or post-house, and its accommodations, at Yasetaypay, 119.
Kutchuk-ye-Kmedjeh, small village at south-west corner of a large inland salt lake, 30.

Lattas, M. Simon, anecdote of, and of Omer Pacha, 112-115.

— proceeds with his son to Omer's head-quarters at Varna, and what followed, 114-15.

Leaning Tower, at Ayanslar, 81.

Leyferscillah, on a ford of the Yantrah river, 79.

Limestone hill, near Ortah-Keul, 86.

Lower Balkan, the. See "Chumla Range."

"Machmodia," the, a Turkish 3-decker, of 126 guns, 17.

—, the flag-ship of Mahmoud Pacha, 17.

Mansur-Keul, 80.

Maritza (or "Meyreech") river, 59-60.

—, valley of the same name, its cultivated land, pastures, &c., 53.

—, ford of, accident to author at, 67.

Morshook Pacha, Governor of Philippopolis, very courteously and hospitably lodges and entertains the Commission, 63.

— visits General Prim, 65.

Meat. See "Rations."

Mehemet Mulozim, in command of guard of honour, at General Prim's house, 88.

—, anecdote told by, of system of guard-mounting in Turkey, 89.

Mineral spring at foot of the Keezanleek Pass, 70.

Morning-gun, firing one, a signal for rousing the Author's companions, 46.

Mosquitos and wild dogs, annoyance of, 42.

Mounting guards in Turkey, long duration of that duty, 89.

"Mudir," or "governor of a district," 35.

Mustaffa Pacha, vice-admiral at Buyukdéré, receives General Prim and suite, 17.

Naval exercises, gunnery, &c., performed by Turkish sailors, 19.

Neale, Colonel, H. B. M.'s Consul at Varna: his kindness to the General's suite, 122.

Night journey from Harmanley, and loss of their way by the Author and his companions, 55.

Notes of a Journey in European Turkey, August to November inclusive, 1853, 26, *et seq.*

Oak-trees, 75-9.

— vast forest of, 81-2.

Omer Bey. *See* "Bimbashe Omer Bey."

Omer Paasha, His Excellency, commanding the armies of the Emperor Abdul-Medjed, 97.

— a Sclavonian by birth, formerly named "Lattas," 112.

— entered Turkish service more than twenty years since, changing his name—why, and how, 112.

— sends his medical attendant to General Prim, 82.

— assigns a large house at Chumla for residence of the Commission, 88.

— sends guard of honour to do duty at, 88.

— anecdote of, and of his brother, M. Simon Lattas, as related by the latter to the author, 112-116.

— General Prim and his suite come up with, at Rasgrade, 95.

— account given by him to the Author of Dellee-Orman, or the "Fool's Forest," 96-7.

— proceeds with General Prim from Ballislough to Tortokan, 99.

— destroys floating mills on the Danube, near Tortokan, for materials to construct a pontoon bridge, 100.

— with General Prim, and their respective staffs, leaves Tortokan for Chumla, 111.

Oltenitza, narrative of battle on the 4th of November, 1853, as witnessed by the Author, and recorded from his own personal notation at the time, 103-109.

Orchards near Karsap-Kareeah, 71

Ousoonchahovah, 55.

— great annual fair there, 56.

Ortah Keui, 85.

Papaslee, barrack and post-house at, 67.

Pay of Turkish sailors, 19.

- Pelletan, Dr., medical attendant of Omer Pacha, 83.
- "Personal Narrative;" reasons for so calling this Journal, 5.
- "Pheelceby." See "Philippopolis."
- Philippopolis to the Sokol Monastery in the Balkan Pass (third division of Author's journey), 28.
- description of city, &c.; hilly site admits of being strongly fortified, though now without defences, 65, 66.
- or "Pheelceby" (residence of a Pacha), arrival at, 61.
- Pacha sends an escort to, and guard of honour for, General Prim, 62.
- Police (or mounted irregular horse), native, an escort of, despatched as a guard of honour to meet General Prim on his approach to Philippopolis, 62.
- Pontoon-bridge, water-mills destroyed for construction of one, 100.
- Post-horses, facilities for obtaining at the post-stations, in Turkey, 121.
- Post-houses, Turkey, extensive stables at, 31.
- Post-house, horses, and stabling, &c., at Yaseetaypay, 119.
- Post-roads—Chumla to Varna, 121.
- Prim, General, Conte de Reuss, &c., &c., &c., introduction of the Author to, 9.
- proceeding from India to Chumla, to inspect the Turkish camp, 10.
- suite of his Excellency, 10.
- Commission of which he was chief, and its objects, 10.
- illness of, 83.
- reception of, by Jiffatte Pacha at Scutari, 12.
- by Mustaffa Pacha at Buyukdéré, 17.
- by Marshal Keebritzlee Pacha, Governor of Adrianople, 43.
- by Marshook Pacha, the Governor of Philippopolis, 62.
- by the Mayor of Ess-Keez-Argrah, at head of an escort, 69.
- by Hussein Pacha, Governor of Varna, 124.
- inspects the Egyptian camp at Unkiar-Iskellessee, 20.
- forts, encampments, and Egyptian troops, at Chumla, 90.

Prim, General, Conte de Reuss, overtakes Ismail Pacha near Duran-Keui, 95.

——— and Omer Pacha, same day, at Rasgrade, 95.

——— dines with the Governor of Adrianople, 52.

——— leaves Ballislough, with Omer Pacha, for Tortokan, 99.

——— departs with Omer Pacha, from Tortokan for Chumla, 111.

——— takes leave, accompanied by his suite, of Omer Pacha, at Chumla, *en route* for Varna, 117.

Quarantine station on Danube, opposite to Tortokan,—expulsion of Russians, occupation and signal defence of by the Turks, 161.

Rain, heavy fall of, which accompanied the arrival of General Prim and staff at Philippopolis, regarded by the inhabitants as a good omen, 63.

“Rakee,” a spirit distilled from grain, 98.

Rasgrade, a central station; bourg described, 95.

Rations (soldiers and sailors) inspected at Scutari and Buyakdéré, by General Prim, 15, 18.

——— and arms, accoutrements, and clothes of every description, to the soldiers, *free of cost*, and of superior quality, 15.

——— bread (brown) rice and wheat, good and excellent, 15.

——— sailors' (free of charge to them), 19.

Ravines (Balkans), 74, 75, 94.

Redcliffe, His Excellency Lord Stratford de, English ambassador at Constantinople, permits the author to accept General Prim's invitation, 11.

——— furnishes the author with a “Firman,” 11.

Redoubts being constructed in the Skib-kāh Pass and adjoining eminences in the Balkans, 73.

Regiment of (Turkish) infantry, its strength, 4.

Reception of visitors in Turkey, customary attentions at, 12, 46, &c.

Refshit Effendi, Mayor of Yenay-Mahler, lodges the General and his staff in his house, 57.

Rice. See “Rations.”

——— very extensively grown on the plain and valley of Tartar-Bahzārjik, 59.

Riflemen, Turkish, their arms and accoutrements, and proficiency as marksmen, 13.

Rifles, French-made (at Vincennes), regiment supplied with, 13.

Roads, four important ones from Rasgrade, 96.

— three from the Balkans to Drăhnovăh, 76.

— paved with large stones, 38-9.

Roses—for the distillation and manufacture of the celebrated

“*Attar*” of Roses, largely cultivated near Adrianople, 53;

and near Keezânleek, 71.

Ruins, architectural, between Keneklee and Chorlu, 34.

Safat Effendi despatched to Adrianople, 41.

Sählees-derry, 48.

Sahout, or “Yahnooslar,” 98.

Salt Lake (near Kutchuk-ye-Kmedjeh), communicates with the Sea of Marmora, 30.

Salute by Mussulman officers, with sword only, 15.

Scutari, visit to barracks at, 11.

— accommodations, arrangements, and internal economy described, 12.

— berths of soldiers in, and their fittings, 12.

Selim Pacha, commanding Egyptian troops at Chumla, 90. *See*

“Prim, General, reception of.”

Seyet-Keui, 81.

Shib-Kah village and pass (in the Balkans) of same name, destitute of trees:—blockhouses erected, redoubts, &c., or in course of construction in this pass, 73.

Shooting, excellent, round Varna, 124.

Silibri, neglected state of its walls and bastions, 33.

Sokol Monastery (Balkans) to Chumla, fourth division of Author's journey, 28.

— account of its foundation, 73.

— to Chumla (fourth portion of journey from Constantinople to Chumla), 74-92.

Stone towers, square, at Adrianople, and uses for which they were constructed and are employed, 44-46.

Sporting. *See* “Varna,” and “Devna Lake.”

Stählay-mähco, river, and also post-house and police-station, 61.

Stamboul, or Byzantium, old gateway in, 29.

Stranchee (or "perilous"), a small stream near the Sokol monastery, 75.

Suleyman the First, great paved roads and stone bridges constructed by this Sultan, 39.

Sultan, the, emperor of Turkey, &c. See "Firman," or "Declaration of war."

— ceremony of swearing fidelity to, 90.

"Summer Palace," (See "Bostanjay-Basher-Keui,") 44.

Syrian (Irregular) Horse, 36.

Tandja river (a tributary of the Maritza), 44.

Tartar-Bahzäärjik, magnificent plain of. See "Rice."

Tents, for Egyptian and for Turkish troops, 21, and foot-notes.

— inexpertness of Greek servants in Turkey in pitching, 42.

Tirnoväh, and inspection of its fortifications, 77.

— population of, and natural strength of position, 78.

Tobacco cultivated in gardens of Esk-il-Jumäh, 83.

Tortoises, many dead, near a dried-up fountain, 38.

"Towers, Water." See "Stone Towers."

Tunger pass, 70, 71.

Tumulus, ancient and lofty one, between Karisterran and Lulay-bourgazay, 38.

— a large one on the plains beyond Kenekley described, 34.

— another near Karisterran, 38.

Turbel, er, 80.

Turkish bath. See "Bath."

Turks and Jews, tombstones of, how distinguished, near Adrianople, 44.

Turmus-Keui, 86.

Unkiar-Iskellessee, Egyptian camp at, inspected, 17.

Varna, strength of its garrison, 124.

— numbers, and varied character of its population, 124.

— sporting excellent in neighbourhood of, 124.

— visit to Governor of, 122.

— arrival at, 121.

— description of town, its position, outworks, and fortifications, 124-126.

Village of water-mills. *See* "Water-mills."

Vineyards in vicinity of Adrianople, 43.

Walnut-trees, abundant growth of, in places between Keesanleek and the foot of the Balkans, 72.

Water-mills, village of, on the Devna, 119.

— on the Balkans, 75.

— near Tortokan, destroyed by Omer Pacha, and for what purpose, 100.

Water-tanks on board a Turkish first-rate (126 guns), 18.

Wines, varieties of Adrianople, served at dinner given to the Commission by the Governor, 72.

—, rich red; supplies of, purchased, on eve of the Commission's departure from Adrianople, 52.

Winter, early, and inauspicious indications of, suspend further military operations after 12th November, 111.

Wood-cutters, curious practice of, at Garbrovâh, 76.

Yantrâh, descent to the, 74.

— river, 75, 76.

Yasetaypay, village of, 119.

—; "Khan," or post-house at, 119.

Yenay-Mahler; remarkable for the cleanliness of its houses, 57.

—, country between this village and Ousoonchâhovâh in good cultivation, and abounding in cattle, 56.

—, very circumscribed accommodation at, for the General, his staff, and the Mayor, who all dine and sleep at house of the latter, 57.

Yeneebazââr, 117.

Yenit-Keui, 82.

